

REPORT OF PROFESSOR POONAM PURI

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A. QUALIFICATIONS AND BACKGROUND

1. I am an Associate Professor of Law with tenure at Osgoode Hall Law School of York University and Co-Director of the Hennick Centre for Business and Law, both in Toronto, Ontario. I was appointed to the faculty of Osgoode Hall Law School in 1997 and received tenure in 2002. My teaching and research expertise lies in securities law, corporate law, corporate governance and corporate and white collar crime.
2. I am also Head of Research and Policy at the Capital Markets Institute (CMI), Rotman School of Management, University of Toronto.¹ My role at the CMI involves developing, organizing and executing a research plan and strategy for the CMI.
3. As part of the CMI, I was co-research director for the Task Force to Modernize Securities Legislation (TFMSL) in 2005-2006. The TFMSL was established by the Investment Dealers Association of Canada (IDA) in June 2005. It had a mandate to make recommendations to maintain a dynamic, fair, efficient and competitive capital market in Canada. Among the research papers I designed and oversaw were those concerning (i) enhancing investor protection; (ii) maintaining a competitive capital market in Canada; and (iii) strengthening market credibility and integrity. Five of the papers focused on issues dealing with enforcement. In addition to directing the overall research agenda, I co-authored one of the enforcement studies.²
4. Also as a part of the CMI, I was co-research director for the Expert Panel on Securities Regulation (the Expert Panel). The Expert Panel was announced by the federal Minister of Finance in February 2008 to provide advice on the best way forward to improve securities regulation in Canada. In addition to directing the overall research program, I authored one paper on enforcement.³
5. At the CMI, I have also written two other studies on the topic of enforcement: A National Enforcement Agency for Canada (2008) and Enforcement Effectiveness in the Canadian Capital Markets (2005). At the CMI, I have organized and spoken at several significant conferences and roundtables on the topic of enforcement.
6. My teaching and research at Osgoode Hall Law School, as well as my work with the CMI, calls upon my in-depth knowledge of the legal and regulatory framework relating to Canadian securities laws, including public and private enforcement mechanisms. My work also requires me to be conversant with the interdisciplinary

¹ The CMI was established in 1998 through a donation from the Toronto Stock Exchange to the University of Toronto. See CMI website for more details. Online: CMI <<http://www.rotman.utoronto.ca/cmi/>>.

² P. Puri & M. Condon, “The Role of Compliance in Securities Regulatory Enforcement”, online: (2006) 6 Task Force to Modernize Securities Legislation in Canada 1 <<http://www.tfmsl.ca/#>>.

³ P. Puri, “A Model for Common Enforcement in Canada: The Canadian Capital Markets Enforcement Agency and the Canadian Securities Hearing Tribunal” (2009), Expert Panel on Securities Regulation.

scholarly literature and policy studies on Canadian capital markets and their regulation.

7. From 2006-2008, I was President of the Canadian Law and Economics Association and from 2004-2006, I was Vice-President of the Association.
8. I have provided independent policy advice on issues relating to capital markets regulation, the regulation of business, and corporate governance to governmental bodies, regulators and policy makers in Canada and internationally, including the Ontario Securities Commission, Industry Canada, the Canadian Senate, and the International Finance Corporation of the World Bank.
9. In 2002, I prepared a study for the Ontario Securities Commission on the costs and benefits of the Multi-Jurisdictional Disclosure System (MJDS) between Canadian securities regulators and the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, and the impact of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 on this mutual recognition agreement. My study, co-authored with Professor Anindya Sen, assisted in achieving consensus among Canadian securities regulators on the importance of conforming Canadian rules with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, by quantifying the cost savings of MJDS to Canadian companies and by highlighting that the underlying premise of MJDS – a mutual recognition system – would be threatened if Canadian rules diverged significantly from U.S. rules without good reason.
10. In 2003, I was commissioned to write one of the research studies for the Wise Persons Committee (WPC) entitled “Local and Regional Interests in the Debate on Optimal Securities Regulatory Structure”. The WPC was established by the Minister of Finance of Canada in 2003 to provide an independent assessment of the securities regulatory structure which would best serve Canada's interests.
11. Attached as Exhibit “A” is a copy of my current curriculum vitae, which sets out my background and qualifications in greater detail.
12. Attached as Exhibit “B” is a list of matters for which I have provided an expert opinion on securities regulation and/or securities class actions.
13. Unless otherwise stated, I have personal knowledge of the matters set forth below.

B. CLASS PROCEEDINGS IN ONTARIO, CANADA

14. Below, I summarize the principles, laws and rules for class actions under the *Class Proceedings Act, 1992* (Ontario) (the “*OCPA*”)⁴ and the relevant *Rules of Civil Procedure, 1990* (Ontario) (the “*OROCP*”),⁵ including the due process protections that are provided for, and the adequate protection accorded to foreign class members⁶ or potential class members under the class proceedings legal framework in Ontario.

1. Background on the Class Proceedings Act, 1992 (Ontario)

15. In 1982, the Ontario Law Reform Commission (the “*OLRC Report*”) recommended legislative reform to allow class proceedings in the province of Ontario.⁷ The Report noted that the objectives of such reform would include promoting judicial economy and efficiency, providing better access to the court system to plaintiffs who claim to be aggrieved by wrongs that are susceptible to being effectively addressed by class proceedings, and modifying and/or deterring the behavior of those found responsible for those wrongs.⁸

16. In 1990, the Attorney General’s Advisory Committee on Class Actions Reform released a report (“*AG Report*”) that also recommended class proceedings legislation to achieve the goals outlined by the OLRC discussed above in paragraph 15.⁹ The Advisory Committee also prepared a draft Bill for consideration.¹⁰

17. The *OCPA* was enacted on January 1, 1993.¹¹ Ontario was the first common law province in Canada to provide for class proceedings legislation.¹²

⁴ *Class Proceedings Act*, S.O. 1992, c. 6 [*OCPA*].

⁵ *Rules of Civil Procedure*, R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 194 [*OROCP*].

⁶ To be accorded such protection, the foreign class members must meet the prerequisite that the action is appropriately grounded in jurisdiction in relation to the real and substantial connection test and the principles of order and fairness (as discussed more fully in paras. 135-142 below).

⁷ Ontario Law Reform Commission, *Report on Class Actions* (Toronto: Queen’s Printer, 1982), Vol. 1, at 117 [*OLRC Report*].

⁸ *Ibid.* These goals are regularly invoked by Canadian courts in construing class action legislation. See *Western Canadian Shopping Centres Inc. v. Dutton*, [2001] 2 S.C.R. 534 at paras. 27-29 [*Western Canadian Shopping Centres*]; *Hollick v. Toronto (City)*, [2001] S.C.R. 158 at paras. 14-16 [*Hollick*]. See also Michael A. Eizenga *et al.*, *Class Action Law and Practice*, looseleaf 2d ed. (Markham, Ontario: LexisNexis Canada Inc., 2008) at para. 1.5.

⁹ Ontario, Ministry of the Attorney General, Policy Development Division, Report of the Attorney General’s Advisory Committee on Class Action Reform (Toronto: Queen’s Printer, February 1990) [*AG Report*]

¹⁰ Eizenga *et al.*, *supra* note 8 at para. 1.10.

¹¹ *OCPA*, *supra* note 4.

¹² *Class Proceedings Act*, R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 50. See also Eizenga *et al.*, *supra* note 8 at para 1.12.

18. The *OCPA* allows for an action to be brought in a representative capacity by one or more individuals in the proposed class who seeks to be named as the representative plaintiff on behalf of him/herself and other members of the class.¹³
19. The *OCPA* follows a fairly conventional structure that is based to a significant extent on class action legislation in the United States. As one commentator noted, Canadian class action legislation “has developed over years of experience and refinement in the United States.”¹⁴ Professor Watson wrote that “Canada has developed a vigorous class action regime” and “[t]he Canadian criteria for certification of a proceeding as a class action are relatively undemanding.”¹⁵
20. In order for a class action to proceed, a court must approve of the class action as the appropriate mechanism for advancing the issues that are common to the class.¹⁶ Professor Watson states that “[t]he procedures provided by the legislation in each of the three provinces [including Ontario] are structurally similar to those prescribed by Rule 23 of the U.S. Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, although in certain respects the Canadian legislation is more liberal in facilitating class actions than its American counterparts.”¹⁷

2. Certification

21. After commencing a proposed class action, the plaintiffs must bring a motion to have their action certified as a class action. “The certification motion is intended to screen claims … at least in part to protect the defendant from being unjustifiably embroiled in complex and costly litigation.”¹⁸
22. The *OCPA* instructs courts to certify a plaintiffs’ class action if the following five criteria are satisfied:¹⁹
 - (a) the pleadings disclose a cause of action;
 - (b) there is an identifiable class of two or more persons who would be represented by the representative plaintiff;
 - (c) the claims or defenses of the class members raise common issues;
 - (d) a class proceeding would be the preferable procedure for the resolution of the common issues; and
 - (e) there is a representative plaintiff who,
 - (i) would fairly and adequately represent the interests of the class,

¹³ *OCPA*, *supra* note 4, s. 2(1). See Eizenga *et al.*, *supra* note 8, at para. 2.1.

¹⁴ Ward K. Branch, *Class Actions in Canada*, looseleaf (Aurora: Canada Law Book, 2008) para. 4.10 (as of February 2009).

¹⁵ Gary D. Watson, “Class Actions: The Canadian Experience” (2001) 11 Duke Journal of Comparative & International Law 269 at 269, 273.

¹⁶ Branch, *supra* note 14 para. 4.20.

¹⁷ Watson, *supra* note 15 at 9.

¹⁸ *Robertson v. Thomson Corp.* [1999] O.J. No. 908 43 O.R. (3d) 389 at para. 4 (Gen. Div.).

¹⁹ *OCPA*, *supra* note 4, s. 5(1). See Also Branch, *supra* note 14, at para. 4.20.

- (ii) has produced a plan for the proceeding that sets out a workable method of advancing the proceeding on behalf of the class and of notifying class members of the proceeding, and
- (iii) does not have, on the common issues for the class, an interest in conflict with the interests of other class members.

Each criterion is discussed below.

2.1 The Pleadings Must Disclose a Cause of Action

- 23. The first requirement for certification is that the pleadings disclose a cause of action.²⁰ This is a gate-keeping requirement that attempts to ensure that actions which are clearly frivolous are weeded out.²¹
- 24. The Supreme Court of Canada has articulated a “plain and obvious” test to determine if the class action pleadings disclose a cause of action.²² The plain and obvious test is the same test that is used to determine if an individual claim should be dismissed on the basis that the pleading discloses no cause of action.
- 25. To determine if the “plain and obvious” test has been met, the court assumes that the facts in the statement of claim are true, and can be proven by the plaintiff. The potential of the defendant to present a strong defense does not act as a bar to meeting the “plain and obvious” test.
- 26. The “plain and obvious” threshold that the plaintiff must meet is a low one. The Supreme Court of Canada has adopted the English jurisprudence that it is low so as to avoid a plaintiff from being “driven from the judgment seat.”²³ Similarly, Mr. Justice Winkler (as he then was)²⁴ stated that “the court should err on the side of protecting people who have right of access to the courts.”²⁵

2.2 There Must be an Identifiable Class

- 27. The second requirement for certification is that there should be an identifiable class.²⁶ The Supreme Court of Canada has stated that “[c]lass definition is critical because it identifies the individuals entitled to notice, entitled to relief (if relief is awarded), and bound by the judgment.” The class definition is particularly important in Ontario, which is an opt-out jurisdiction, meaning that an individual will be considered a

²⁰ *OCPA*, *supra* note 4, s. 5(1)(a).

²¹ *Branch*, *supra* note 14 at para 4.40. See also *Eizenga et al.*, *supra* note 8 at para. 3.9.

²² *Eizenga et al.*, *supra* note 8 at para 3.9. See also *Western Canadian Shopping Centres*, *supra* note 8 at para. 45. See also *Hollick*, *supra* note 8 at para. 25.

²³ *Western Canada Shopping Centres*, *ibid*.

²⁴ Chief Justice Warren Winkler, B.A., LL.B., LL.M. was appointed Chief Justice of Ontario in June 2007, following 14 years as a trial judge of the Superior Court of Justice of Ontario.

²⁵ *Edwards v. Law Society of Upper Canada*, [1995] O.J. No. 2900, 36 C.P.C. (3d) 116 at para. 3 (Gen. Div.).

²⁶ *OCPA*, *supra* note 4, s. 5(1)(b).

member of the class if he or she meets the definition and does not take the steps necessary to opt out of the class.²⁷ The opt-out feature of Ontario class actions is discussed later.

28. The Supreme Court of Canada has stated that the class must be capable of clear definition at the outset of the litigation, and that the definition should state objective criteria by which members of the class can be identified. While it is not necessary that every class member be named or known, the Supreme Court of Canada has clearly stated that any particular person's claim to membership in the class must be determinable by stated, objective criteria.²⁸

29. Similarly, the class definition cannot be dependent on the merits of the case, and is not always strictly restricted to those who have valid claims.²⁹ With respect to class definition, Canadian courts have quoted American sources with approval to expand upon the Canadian jurisprudence. In *Bywater v. Toronto Transit Commission*,³⁰ Mr. Justice Winkler (as he then was) quoted from the *American Manual for Complex Litigation*,³¹ published by the American Judicial Institute:

... Definitions ... should avoid criteria that are subjective (e.g. a plaintiff's state of mind) or that depend upon the merits (e.g. persons who were discriminated against). Such definitions frustrate efforts to identify class members, contravene the policy against considering the merits of a claim in deciding whether to certify a class, and create potential problems of manageability.

30. Mr. Justice Winkler also quoted from the American text *Newberg on Class Actions*, for the following statement:³²

Care should be taken to define the class in objective terms capable of membership ascertainment when appropriate, without regard to the merits of the claim or the seeking of particular relief.

31. In requiring an identifiable class, a concern is that if a class is defined too broadly, the efficient resolution of common issues, a key rationale of class action proceedings, may be diluted.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, s. 9.

²⁸ *Western Canadian Shopping Centres*, *supra* note 8 at para. 38. See also *Eizenga et al.*, *supra* note 8 at para. 3.31. See also *Hollick*, *supra* note 8 at para. 17.

²⁹ See *Dumoulin v. Ontario*, [2005] O.J. No 3961 at para. 13 (Sup. Ct.), supp. reasons [2006] O.J. No. 1233 (Sup. Ct.). See also *Hollick*, *supra* note 8 at para. 17, which states that “[w]hether a given person is a member of the class can be determined without reference to the merits of the action.”

³⁰ *Bywater v. Toronto Transit Commission*, [1998] O.J. No. 4913, 27 C.P.C. (4th) 172 at para. 11 (Gen. Div.).

³¹ *Manual for Complex Litigation*, 3d ed. (Washington, D.C.: Federal Judicial Center, 1995) at 217.

³² Herbert Newberg & Alba Conte, *Newberg on Class Actions*, looseleaf 3d ed. (West Publishing) at 60-61.

32. The *OCPA* requires the representative plaintiff seeking certification to provide evidence on the certification motion that there is a class of more than one person.³³ Each party must also provide information, in affidavit form, to the court as to their best information on the number of members in the proposed class.³⁴ The *OCPA* requires a minimum of two members in the class, in contrast to *U.S. Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23* (“US Federal Rule 23”), which requires that the class be “so numerous that joinder of all members is impractical.”³⁵ Nonetheless, certified class proceedings in Canada have generally, if not always, involved large numbers of people.³⁶

33. The class period chosen has an impact on the manageability of the litigation. In a recent Ontario carriage motion decision, Justice Perell was to decide which of two law firms would have carriage of a securities class action suit against Timminco Limited.³⁷ One of the law firms, Siskinds, chose a class period of 16 months (which included purchasers of shares before and after Timminco had made public announcements withdrawing its misrepresentations).³⁸ The other law firm, Kim Orr, chose a class period which was half as long (7 months) and started the class period later and ended it sooner.³⁹ Justice Perell stated that the substantially longer class period chosen by Siskinds creates challenges to the plaintiffs’ theory of liability, as well as “such matters as class definition, commonality, and preferable procedure”.⁴⁰

34. As well, the class definition and class size have an impact on whether the class proceeding is the preferable procedure, another requirement for successful certification, which is discussed below.⁴¹ The Ontario Court of Appeal has also noted that there may be an interrelationship between the identifiable class and the requirement for common issues, also discussed below.⁴²

2.3 There must be Common Issues

35. The third requirement for certification is the existence of common issues.⁴³ The rationale for needing common issues in class proceedings is to allow common concerns to be pursued in common litigation, thereby enhancing the efficiency of the litigation process, judicial economy and access to the courts.⁴⁴

³³ *OCPA*, *supra* note 4, s. 5(3).

³⁴ *Ibid.*

³⁵ *Federal Rules of Civil Procedure*, 4 U.S.C.A. § 23.

³⁶ *Eizenga et al.*, *supra* note 8 at paras. 3.59 and 3.63.

³⁷ *Sharma v. Timminco Ltd.*, [2009] O.J. No. 4511, 99 O.R. (3d) 260 (Sup. Ct.).

³⁸ *Ibid.* at paras. 63, 94.

³⁹ *Ibid.* at paras. 62, 66.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.* at paras. 93-94.

⁴¹ *Lau v. Bayview Landmark Inc.*, [1999] O.J. No. 4060, 40 C.P.C. (4th) 301 at para. 26 (Sup. Ct.).

⁴² *Cloud v. Canada (Attorney General)*, [2004] O.J. No. 4924, 73 O.R. (3d) 401 at para. 48 (C.A.) [*Cloud*].

⁴³ *OCPA*, *supra* note 4, s. 5 (1)(c).

⁴⁴ *Eizenga et al.*, *supra* note 8 at para. 3.66.

36. The *OLRC Report* stated that the test for determining whether common issues exist should not be too stringent or onerous. It further stated that the common issues requirement should be sufficient to ensure that every certified class action will provide for certain economies or provide access to the judicial system by those with small claims.⁴⁵

37. Section 1 of the *OCPA* defines common issues as common but not necessarily identical issues of fact or issues of law.⁴⁶ The Supreme Court of Canada has stated that there must be issues of fact or law that are common to all class members, such that success for one class member means success for all on those issues.⁴⁷

38. While issues need not be identical in order to satisfy the commonality test, the Supreme Court of Canada has stated that “class members’ claims must share a substantial common ingredient to justify a class action.”⁴⁸ An issue may be regarded as a substantial ingredient in the claim even if it makes up a limited aspect of the liability question and even though many individual issues may remain to be decided after its resolution.⁴⁹

39. The Ontario Court of Appeal has described the common issues requirement as a “low bar.”⁵⁰ While the statute refers to common issues in the plural form, the Ontario Court of Appeal has established that a single common issue will satisfy the requirement of commonality.⁵¹

40. It is expected that individual issues may remain to be resolved at the conclusion of the common issues trial.⁵² Common issues need not determine the issue of liability.⁵³

2.4 A Class Action is the Preferable Procedure

41. The fourth requirement in the *OCPA* is that a class action is the preferable procedure.⁵⁴ The *OCPA* states that a class proceeding may be certified if it “would be the preferable procedure for the resolution of the common issues.”⁵⁵ Some commentators have interpreted the case law as suggesting that certification is often granted or denied on the basis of the court’s analysis of preferability.⁵⁶

⁴⁵ *OLRC Report*, *supra* note 7 at 345-346.

⁴⁶ *OCPA*, *supra* note 4, s. 1.

⁴⁷ See *Western Canadian Shopping Centres*, *supra* note 7.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.* at para. 39.

⁴⁹ *Cloud*, *supra* note 42 at para. 53.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.* at para. 52. See also *Eizenga et al.*, *supra* note 8 at para. 3.77.

⁵¹ *Eizenga et al.*, *supra* note 8 at para. 3.78. See also *Cloud*, *supra* note 42 at para. 53.

⁵² *OCPA*, *supra* note 4, s. 11(1). See also *Eizenga et al.*, *supra* note 8 at para. 3.73.

⁵³ *Endean v. Canadian Red Cross Society*, [1997] B.C.J. No. 1209, 148 D.L.R. (4th) 158 at para. 35 (Sup. Ct.); reversed on other grounds [1998] B.C.J. No. 724, 157 D.L.R. (4th) 465 (C.A.).

⁵⁴ *OCPA*, *supra* note 4, s. 5(1)(d).

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*

⁵⁶ *Eizenga et al.*, *supra* note 8 at para. 3.100.

42. The preferable procedure requirement in Ontario is summarized in the following principles from *Pearson v. Inco Ltd.*:⁵⁷

- a) The preferability requirement has two concepts at its core: first, whether the class action would be a fair, efficient and manageable method of advancing the claim; second, whether the class action would be preferable to other reasonably available means of resolving the claims of class members.
- b) The analysis must keep in mind the three principle advantages of class actions: judicial economy, access to justice, and behaviour modification.
- c) This determination requires an examination of the common issues in their context, taking into account the importance of the common issues in relation to the claim as a whole.
- d) The preferability requirement can be met even where there are substantial individual issues; the common issues need not predominate over the individual issues.

43. Again, the common issues trial does not need to resolve all of the matters in the litigation or all of the issues regarding liability. A resolution of the common issues through a class proceeding may be followed by hearings of individual issues in relation to liability and/or individual damage assessments.⁵⁸

44. The Supreme Court of Canada has noted that the drafters of the legislation rejected requiring that common issues “predominate” over the individual issues, as is provided for in the American federal class action rule.⁵⁹

45. Eizenga *et al.*, state that “on the basis of the wording of the statutes, Ontario offers the most liberal approach to class actions while the United States offers an approach which is somewhat more restrictive.”⁶⁰

46. In *Bendall v. McGhan Medical Corp.*, the first certified class proceeding in Ontario, the American class action experience was surveyed in great detail. The decision distinguished the “predominance” requirement in US Federal Rule 23 from the Ontario regime:⁶¹

⁵⁷ *Pearson v. Inco Ltd.*, [2005] O.J. No. 4918, 261 D.L.R. (4th) 629 at para. 67 (C.A.) [*Pearson*].

⁵⁸ Eizenga *et al.*, *supra* note 8 at para. 3.102.

⁵⁹ *Hollick*, *supra* note 8 at paras. 29-30.

⁶⁰ Eizenga *et al.*, *supra* note 8 at para. 3.120.

⁶¹ *Bendall v. McGhan Medical Corp.*, [1993] O.J. No. 1948, 14 O.R. (3d) 734 at para. 61 (Gen. Div.) [*Bendall*].

While the American cases are helpful as a reflection of a 30-year history of class actions one must not lose sight of vital differences. Predominant issue is not a factor in our Act. It is critical under Federal Rule 23. The Ontario legislature had the benefit of a draft bill prepared by the Law Reform Commission after lengthy study and reflection on the American history of class actions. Ontario chose to emphasize the common issues.

47. Similar to the other requirements for certification, the preferability test is grounded in the rationales underlying class proceedings legislation, including facilitating access to the courts, maximizing judicial economy, and modifying the behavior of those who have committed wrongs that can be addressed in class proceedings.
48. Class actions provide access to justice by allowing an aggregation of individual claims which would not be economically feasible on an individual basis. Viewed in this way, the cost of litigation is a factor in determining whether a class action is a preferable procedure. Where the costs associated with an individual pursuing an action are prohibitive or pose a significant financial burden, courts are more likely to view a class action as the preferable procedure, because it will allow for the fixed cost of litigation to be spread out amongst all the members of the class.⁶²
49. Judicial economy is also a factor in determining whether a class action is the preferable procedure, because the courts wish to prevent separate actions from covering the same ground and/or achieving inconsistent results.
50. The underlying rationale of modifying the behavior of those who commit wrongs can be achieved in class proceedings by subjecting wrongdoers to the possibility of a class action suit where otherwise individuals may not have been willing to litigate for small amounts of recovery. This rationale is increasingly being referred to by the courts as a persuasive rationale for class certification.⁶³
51. The damages claimed by each putative class member will also be a factor in determining whether a class action is a preferable procedure. Given the rationale of providing aggrieved claimants with access to justice, a class action is more likely to be preferable and therefore certified where there are many claims for small amounts, so that individual claims would be unlikely to be pursued.⁶⁴
52. A requirement to allocate fault among more than one defendant does not necessarily mean that the class action is not preferable.⁶⁵

⁶² See *Nantais v. Electronics Proprietary (Canada) Ltd.*, [1995] O.J. No. 2592, 25 O.R. (3d) 331 at para. 93 (Gen. Div.), leave to appeal to Div. Ct. refused, [1995] O.J. No. 3069, 25 O.R. (3d) 331 at para. 8 (Div. Ct.) [*Nantais*].

⁶³ See *Peter v. Medtronic Inc.*, [2008] O.J. No. 1916 at para. 4 (Div. Ct.). See also *Eizenga et al.*, *supra* note 8 at para. 3.106.

⁶⁴ *Eizenga et al.*, *supra* note 8 at para. 3.111.

⁶⁵ *Eizenga et al.*, *supra* note 8 at para 3.140.

53. The preferability analysis allows the court to determine the nature and extent of alternative means to adjudicate the dispute. The *AG Report* selected the word “preferable” over “reasonable” or “superior” because “it was thought that the word ‘preferable’ would best draw the court into a consideration of whether or not the class proceeding is a fair, efficient and manageable method of advancing the claim. The class proceeding should be preferable in the sense of “preferable to other procedures such as joinder, test cases, consolidation and so on.”⁶⁶

54. The requirement for a plan of litigation is also relevant to the preferability requirement for certification,⁶⁷ discussed below in paragraphs 65 to 66.

55. As an added protection to plaintiffs, the *OCPA* sets out a list of factors which individually are not sufficient for refusing to certify a class proceeding. These factors include:⁶⁸

1. The relief claimed includes a claim for damages that would require individual assessment after determination of the common issues.
2. The relief claimed relates to separate contracts involving different class members.
3. Different remedies are sought for different class members.
4. The number of class members or the identity of each class member is not known.
5. The class includes a subclass whose members have claims or defenses that raise common issues not shared by all class members.

56. While the existence of one of these factors cannot be the sole basis for the denial of certification, the presence of two or more factors may render a class action the less preferable method for proceeding than alternative methods.⁶⁹

2.5 The Representative Plaintiff must be Appropriate

57. Fifth, the class proceedings legislation contains requirements in relation to the adequacy of the representative plaintiff. The representative plaintiff plays an important role in ensuring that class member interests are pursued with vigour.

58. The statute requires that the representative plaintiff:⁷⁰

- a. Will fairly and adequately represent the interests of the class;

⁶⁶ *AG Report*, *supra* note 9 at 32.

⁶⁷ *Healey v. Lakeridge Health Corp.*, [2006] O.J. No. 4277, 38 C.P.C. (6th) 145 at para. 110 (Sup. Ct.).

⁶⁸ *OCPA*, *supra* note 4, s. 6.

⁶⁹ *Abdool v. Anaheim Management Ltd.*, [1995] O.J. No. 16, 21 O.R. (3d) 453 at para. 123 (Div. Ct.) [*Abdool*]; *Mouheteros v. DeVry Canada Inc.*, [1998] O.J. No. 2786, 41 O.R. (3d) 63 at para. 29 (Gen. Div.).

⁷⁰ *OCPA*, *supra* note 4, s. 5(1)(e).

- b. Has produced a plan of proceeding that sets out a workable method of advancing the proceeding on behalf of the class and of notifying class members of the proceeding; and
- c. Does not have, on the common issues for the class, an interest in conflict with the interests of other class members.

59. The pleading for a proposed class proceeding should contain sufficient particularity regarding the representative plaintiff's cause of action, including his/her individual facts relating to liability and damages. Particularity is not required for other class members.⁷¹

60. A representative plaintiff in a proposed class action must have a cause of action against each named defendant.⁷² A proposed class action may therefore have several representative plaintiffs. In addition, on motion, courts have allowed additional representative plaintiffs to be added to a class action.⁷³

61. In interpreting the first part of the test for the adequacy of the representative plaintiff, a putative class member whose interests differ from those of others in the class should not be the representative plaintiff. The test has also been articulated as whether the proposed representative plaintiff can "vigorously and capably prosecute the interests of the class."⁷⁴

62. Courts do exercise some flexibility in approving the representative plaintiff. For example, in *Abdool v. Anaheim Management Ltd.*, the proposed representative plaintiff could have been viewed as a more sophisticated investor than others in the class, and therefore inappropriate as a representative plaintiff. Nonetheless, the Ontario Divisional Court confirmed Mr. Justice Montgomery of the Ontario Court (General Division)'s view that this did not preclude the proposed designee from acting as the representative plaintiff, on the basis that the representative plaintiff need not have typical experience with other plaintiffs, so long as the representative does not have a conflict of interest and is someone who will fairly and adequately advance the class claims.⁷⁵

63. The case law requires that a representative plaintiff have an adequate understanding of the legal process and the issues in litigation. A representative should have a general

⁷¹ Eizenga *et al.*, *supra* note 8 at para. 3.162. See also *Blatt Holdings Ltd. v. Traders General Insurance Co.*, [2001] O.J. No. 949 at paras. 22, 39, 42 (Sup. Ct.).

⁷² *Hughes v. Sunbeam Corp. (Canada) Ltd.*, [2002] O.J. No. 3457, 61 O.R. (3d) 433 at para. 15 (C.A.).

⁷³ *Veley v. CGU Insurance Co. of Canada*, [2004] O.J. No. 143 at para. 13 (Sup. Ct.).

⁷⁴ *Western Canadian Shopping Centres*, *supra* note 8 at para. 41.

⁷⁵ *Abdool*, *supra* note 69 at 465 O.R. See also *A.L. v. Ontario (Minister of Community and Social Services)*, [2005] O.J. No. 1924 at para. 22 (Div. Ct.). But see *Sutherland v. Canadian Red Cross Society*, [1994] O.J. No. 315, 17 O.R. (3d) 645 at para. 38 (Gen. Div.) for a different approach to the appropriateness of a proposed representative plaintiff.

understanding of the class action mechanism and be able to properly instruct legal counsel.⁷⁶

64. The adequacy of the proposed representative plaintiff's counsel is another important consideration in determining whether the representative plaintiff is adequate. Eizenga *et al.* note that "courts in the United States have made it clear that 'adequacy of counsel' is a key factor in determining whether the proposed representative plaintiff is adequate." While the Ontario class proceeding legislation does not refer to the suitability of the proposed class counsel, Canadian courts will consider, in their assessment of the ability of the proposed representative plaintiff to fairly and adequately represent the interests of the class, the competence of class counsel.⁷⁷ The rationale for the court's scrutiny of counsel that has been selected by the plaintiff is that upon certification, the court effectively imposes the selection of that counsel onto the members of the class.⁷⁸
65. The *OCPA* requires the representative plaintiff to prepare a litigation plan of proceeding.⁷⁹ The purpose of this plan is to (i) assist the court in determining whether a class proceeding is the preferable procedure; and (ii) allow the court to determine whether the litigation itself is manageable (not just for the common issues trial, but for the entirety of the litigation).⁸⁰
66. The litigation plan can be modified, expanded, or "fine-tuned" as the class action progresses. The development of the plan is often a collaborative effort between the plaintiff and defendant, with the court playing a supervisory role.⁸¹ The Ontario Court of Appeal takes a flexible approach to the litigation plan at the certification stage, viewing it as a work in progress that will undoubtedly have to be amended.⁸² In some cases, the courts have permitted plaintiffs to submit revised litigation plans after finding the existing plan insufficient to meet the requirements of the *OCPA*.⁸³

3. Procedural and Statutory Safeguards in Ontario Class Proceedings

67. The *OCPA* and common law in Ontario provide parties to the litigation with several procedural safeguards to ensure that their interests are protected. The following safeguards are discussed below:

- 3.1 Increased Judicial Involvement
- 3.2 Notice

⁷⁶ *Tiboni v. Merck Frosst Canada Ltd.*, [2008] O.J. No. 2996 at para. 113 (Sup. Ct.). See also Eizenga *et al.*, *supra* note 8 at para. 3.170.

⁷⁷ *Western Canadian Shopping Centres*, *supra* note 8 at para. 41.

⁷⁸ *Ward-Price v. Mariners Haven Inc.*, [2004] O.J. No. 2308, 71 O.R. (3d) 664 at paras. 14-15 (Sup. Ct.).

⁷⁹ *OCPA*, *supra* note 4, s. 5(1)(e)(ii).

⁸⁰ *Carom v. Bre-X Minerals Ltd.*, [1999] O.J. No. 1662, 44 O.R. (3d) 173 at para. 99 (Sup. Ct.) [*Carom*].

⁸¹ Eizenga *et al.*, *supra* note 8 at para. 3.179.

⁸² *Cloud*, *supra* note 42 at para. 95.

⁸³ *Ibid.*

- 3.3 Opt Out Rights and Class Member Ability to Pursue Individual Claims
- 3.4 Limitation Period
- 3.5 Evidence at the Certification Motion
- 3.6 The Use of Juries
- 3.7 Pretrial Discovery
- 3.8 Evidence at Trial
- 3.9 Settlement, Discontinuance or Abandonment of a Class Action
- 3.10 Objecting to Settlement
- 3.11 Procedures to Allocate Recovery Among all Class Members
- 3.12 Remedies For Enforcement Of Judgments
- 3.13 Framework for Appellate Review
- 3.14 Contingency Fee in Ontario
- 3.15 Cost Regime in Ontario
- 3.16 Judicial Independence

3.1 Increased Judicial Involvement

68. The *OCPA* requires “an active degree” of judicial involvement before the trial. This is evidenced by the following dicta:⁸⁴

... the feature which most distinguishes a class proceeding from a traditional proceeding is the degree and extent of case management and supervision exercised by the court pursuant to the Act. These are to ensure that the interests of absent class members are protected and that the efficiencies central to the purpose of the Act are indeed realized. The Act is replete with provisions or “judicial tools”, which enable the court to assume a pro-active and continuing role in the litigation, as it progresses to the final determination

...

69. In addition, the Supreme Court of Canada has affirmed that procedural complexities must be addressed on a case-by-case basis with a flexible and liberal approach aimed at balancing fairness and efficiency.⁸⁵

70. In Ontario, courts may make any order considered appropriate with respect to the conduct of a class action to ensure fairness and efficiency.⁸⁶

3.2 Notice

71. Notice to class members is an important component of the protections in the class proceedings framework. The purpose of the notice provisions is to maximize the

⁸⁴ *Smith v. Canadian Tire Acceptance Ltd.*, [1995] O.J. No. 327, 22 O.R. (3d) 433 at para. 41 (Gen. Div.).

⁸⁵ *Western Canadian Shopping Centres*, *supra* note 8 at para. 51.

⁸⁶ *OCPA*, *supra* note 4, ss. 12-13.

potential for class members' participation, to maximize efficiency in the conduct of the litigation and to ensure fairness to absentee class members.⁸⁷

72. The *OCPA* requires that notice be provided to class members at various stages in the course of a class action. These notices are aimed at informing them of their rights and of the steps that they must take to participate in or exclude themselves from the proceedings.
73. When certification is granted, the *OCPA* requires that class members be notified of the existence and nature of the class action and their right to opt out of it.⁸⁸ The *OCPA* specifies the content of such notice.⁸⁹ In addition, the *OCPA* also provides the court with discretion to provide class members with additional notice of developments in the class action proceeding.⁹⁰ Finally, when common issues have been decided in favour of the class, the *OCPA* requires notice to be provided to class members if their participation is required for the determination of individual issues.⁹¹
74. The form and contents of the notice of certification must be approved by the court.⁹² This is to ensure that absent class member interests are protected. In making its notice order, the legislation provides that the court shall consider:⁹³
 - a. The cost of giving the notice;
 - b. The nature of the relief sought;
 - c. The size of the individual claims of class members;
 - d. The number of class members;
 - e. The place of residences of class members; and
 - f. Any other relevant matter.
75. The legislation provides the court with significant discretion in determining how notice will be given. The court may order that notice be given personally, by mail, by advertisement, or publishing a leaflet, for example.⁹⁴ In addition, the court has the discretion to order different notice for different class members.⁹⁵
76. In some cases, the names of all class members may be available to either the plaintiff or defendant, and the courts may require defendants or third parties to provide the

⁸⁷ See Michael G. Cochrane, *Class Actions: A Guide to the Class Proceedings Act, 1992* (Aurora, Ontario: Canada Law Book, 1993).

⁸⁸ *OCPA*, *supra* note 4, s. 17.

⁸⁹ *Ibid.*, s. 17(6).

⁹⁰ *Ibid.*, s. 19.

⁹¹ *Ibid.*, s. 18.

⁹² *Ibid.*, s. 20.

⁹³ *Ibid.*, s. 17(3).

⁹⁴ *Ibid.*, s. 17(4). See also Eizenga *et al.*, *supra* note 8 at para. 5.64.

⁹⁵ *Ibid.*, s. 17(5).

names and last known addresses of class members, which assists in providing notice at reasonable expense.⁹⁶

77. The legislation provides that the form and contents of notice where individual participation is required must include the following information, unless the court orders otherwise:⁹⁷

- (a) a statement that common issues have been determined in favour of the class;
- (b) a statement that class members may be entitled to individual relief;
- (c) a description of the steps to be taken to establish an individual claim;
- (d) a statement that failure on the part of a class member to take those steps will result in the member not being entitled to assert an individual claim except with leave of the court;
- (e) an address to which class members may direct inquiries about the proceeding; and
- (f) any other information that the court considers appropriate.

78. An Ontario court may make any order it considers appropriate as to the costs of any notice ordered,⁹⁸ including ordering a defendant to pay the cost of identifying and notifying class members.⁹⁹

3.3 Opt Out Rights and Class Member Ability to Pursue Individual Claims

79. The *OCPA* allows potential class members to opt-out from membership in the class and avoid the consequences of the proceeding.¹⁰⁰ Individuals who do not opt-out of a class proceeding are bound by the judgment on the common issues.

80. As discussed in paragraph 73, the notice after certification to class members will specify how class members may exercise their right to opt-out of the class and the time period within which this must be exercised.

81. The statute provides that a class member who opts out of the class proceeding is not bound by the determination of the common issues.¹⁰¹

3.4 Limitation Period

82. Ordinarily, the basic limitation period in Ontario to bring forth a cause of action is two years from the date of discovery of injury, loss, or damage.¹⁰²

⁹⁶ *Markle v. Toronto (City)*, [2004] O.J. No. 3024 at para. 6 (Sup. Ct.). See also *Eizenga et al.*, *supra* note 8 at para. 5.66.

⁹⁷ *Ibid.*, s. 18(3).

⁹⁸ *Ibid.*, s. 22(1).

⁹⁹ *Directright Cartage Ltd. v. London Life Insurance Co.*, [2001] O.J. No. 4073 at para. 59 (Sup. Ct.).

¹⁰⁰ *OCPA*, *supra* note 4, s. 9.

¹⁰¹ *Ibid.*, s. 27(2)(a).

¹⁰² *Limitations Act*, S.O. 2002, c. 24, s. 4.

83. The *OCPA* suspends the running of a limitation period applicable to a cause of action asserted in the class action for all class members.¹⁰³ The suspension comes into effect on the day that the proposed class action is commenced.

3.5 Evidence at the Certification Motion

84. The evidence admitted at the certification motion is governed by Rule 39 of the *OROCP*.¹⁰⁴ Evidence is generally provided by affidavits.¹⁰⁵ The parties may cross-examine on the opposing parties' affidavits filed for the certification motion, subject to the court controlling the nature and extent to the cross-examination.¹⁰⁶ In the absence of affidavit evidence, the plaintiff may examine a party as a witness on a pending motion.¹⁰⁷ The transcript of that cross-examination may then be made available at the hearing. Attendance of a person to be examined may be compelled similar to a witness at a trial.¹⁰⁸ The *OCPA* provides discretion and flexibility to the court to determine how the litigation should be conducted. The court can make such orders as it deems appropriate regarding the conduct of the class proceeding to allow for a fair and expeditious determination.¹⁰⁹

85. Expert evidence is permitted and common at the certification stage. The court plays the role of a "gatekeeper" in respect to the admissibility of expert evidence in a certification motion as it does for trials.¹¹⁰ However, the investigation and testing required to provide a basis for a preliminary opinion will be subjected to less scrutiny at the certification stage than at trial.¹¹¹

86. It is neither necessary nor desirable for the court to weigh conflicting evidence as to the merits at the certification stage. The question at this stage is whether the suit is appropriately pursued as a class action and not whether the claim is likely to succeed, focusing on the form of the action rather than an assessment of the merits.¹¹²

3.6 The Use of Juries

87. The *CJA* specifically prohibits the use of jury trials in the following matters:¹¹³

1. Injunction or mandatory order.
2. Partition or sale of real property.

¹⁰³ *OCPA*, *supra* note 4, s. 28(1).

¹⁰⁴ *OROCP*, *supra* note 5, Rule 39.

¹⁰⁵ *Ibid.*, Rule 39.01.

¹⁰⁶ *Caputo v. Imperial Tobacco Ltd.*, [2003] O.J. No. 2269, 33 C.P.C. (5th) 214 at paras. 56-57 (Sup. Ct.).

¹⁰⁷ *OROCP*, *supra* note 5, Rule 39.03(1).

¹⁰⁸ *Ibid.*, Rule 39.03(5).

¹⁰⁹ *OCPA*, *supra* note 4, ss. 12, 16.

¹¹⁰ *Griffin v. Dell Canada Inc.*, [2009] O.J. No. 418 at para. 76 (Sup. Ct.).

¹¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹¹² *2038724 Ontario Ltd. v. Quizno's Canada Restaurant Corp.*, [2009] O.J. No. 1874 at para. 74 (Div. Ct.).

See also *Hollick*, *supra* note 8 at paras. 16, 25.

¹¹³ *Courts of Justice Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. C-43, s. 108(2) [CJA].

3. Relief in proceedings referred to in the Schedule to section 21.8.
4. Dissolution of a partnership or taking of partnership or other accounts.
5. Foreclosure or redemption of a mortgage.
6. Sale and distribution of the proceeds of property subject to any lien or charge.
7. Execution of a trust.
8. Rectification, setting aside or cancellation of a deed or other written instrument.
9. Specific performance of a contract.
10. Declaratory relief.
11. Other equitable relief.
12. Relief against a municipality.

88. Where not prohibited, a party may serve a Jury Notice or submit a motion for a court to order that the issues of fact be tried or the damages assessed, or both, by a jury.¹¹⁴ While the *CJA* provides no guidance to the manner in which judges should exercise their discretion to dispense with a jury, the Ontario Court of Appeal recently stated that:¹¹⁵

It is settled law that the right to trial by jury in a civil case is a substantive right and should not be interfered with without just cause or cogent reasons

...

A party moving to strike a jury bears the onus of showing that there are features in the legal or factual issues to be resolved, in the evidence, or in the conduct of the trial which merit the discharge of the jury. In the end, a court must decide whether the moving party has shown that justice to the parties will be better served by the discharge of the jury.

89. While there is no statutory bar to the use of juries in class proceeding trials, they have not been employed to date. This is likely because of the constitutional guarantee of judicial independence (see paragraphs 130 to 134) and the high level of confidence the public has in judges to provide reasonable, efficient and consistent outcomes.

3.7 Pretrial Discovery

90. Examination for discovery which takes place after the certification motion and before the trial is governed by Rules 30-33 of the *OROCP*.¹¹⁶ Rule 30 requires the parties to disclose a list of all documents (an “Affidavit of Documents”) relating to the matter at issue that are or have been in its possession, control or power.¹¹⁷ When the parties deliver their Affidavit of Documents, they also generally deliver the documents.

¹¹⁴ *Ibid.*, s. 108(1)-(3).

¹¹⁵ *Cowles v. Balac*, [2006] O.J. No. 4177, 83 O.R. (3d) 660 at paras. 36-37 (C.A.).

¹¹⁶ *OROCP*, *supra* note 5, Rules 30-33.

¹¹⁷ *Ibid.*, Rule 30.03(1).

However, a party can serve another party a request to inspect listed documents, unless privilege is claimed in respect of a document.¹¹⁸ In addition, the court may order disclosure of all relevant documents in the possession, control or power of a party's subsidiary or affiliated corporation or a corporation controlled, directly or indirectly, by the party.¹¹⁹

91. The *OROCP* broadly define "documents" so as to include photographs, videotape and computer-stored data and information.¹²⁰
92. Under the *OROCP*, Affidavits of Documents are exchanged after the close of pleadings. The affidavit must describe documents to be produced, documents no longer in possession and documents over which privilege is claimed (and the basis for the privilege).¹²¹ The Affidavit also states that the party has never had possession, control or power over documents not disclosed.
93. There is a continuing disclosure obligation on each party to correct any omissions in the original Affidavit of Documents and to produce newly acquired non-privileged documents.¹²²
94. The court may order the production of documents from non-parties where it is shown that the document is relevant and that it would be inequitable to allow the party to proceed to trial without access to the document.¹²³
95. The court may make such order as is just to deal with situations where a party attempts to use at trial a relevant document that was not disclosed or produced.¹²⁴
96. An examination for discovery (i.e., pretrial depositions) may be taken orally or by written question and answers and a party may only be subjected to both forms of examination with leave of the court.¹²⁵
97. Parties have the right to examine any party adverse in interest,¹²⁶ and non-parties with leave.¹²⁷
98. Where a corporation may be examined for discovery, the examining party may examine an officer, director or employee of the corporation. This is subject to the

¹¹⁸ *Ibid.*, Rule 30.04(1).

¹¹⁹ *Ibid.*, Rule 30.02(4).

¹²⁰ *Ibid.*, Rule 30.01(1).

¹²¹ *Ibid.*, Rule 30.03(2).

¹²² *Ibid.*, Rule 30.07.

¹²³ *Ibid.*, Rule 30.10.

¹²⁴ *Ibid.*, Rule 30.08(1).

¹²⁵ *Ibid.*, Rule 31.02(1).

¹²⁶ *Ibid.*, Rule 31.03(1).

¹²⁷ *Ibid.*, Rule 31.10(1).

court's discretion to order that a replacement or additional officer, director or employee be examined.¹²⁸

99. The finding, opinions or conclusions of an expert retained by a party are discoverable subject to litigation privilege or the discoverable party undertaking not to call the expert as a witness at trial.¹²⁹

100. Parties that are examined are under a continuous obligation to provide updates in writing to all other parties if information disclosed is incomplete or incorrect when made or subsequent to the examination for discovery.¹³⁰

101. Discovery in a class proceeding in Ontario is conducted in the same way as it would be in an individual proceeding.¹³¹ The general rules of court apply to the discovery of parties in class proceedings. The defendant has the right to examine for discovery the representative plaintiff, without the need to obtain leave of the court. Leave of the court must be obtained to discover other class members.¹³² The court will consider the following factors in determining whether to grant leave:¹³³

- a. The stage of the class proceeding and the issues to be determined at that stage;
- b. The presence of subclasses;
- c. Whether the discovery is necessary in view of the claims or defenses of the party seeking leave;
- d. The approximate monetary value of individual claims;
- e. Whether discovery would result in oppression or undue annoyance, burden or expense for the class members sought to be discovered; and
- f. Any other matters the court considered relevant.

102. The court can manage the discovery process and limit the discover of a person or document where the time required to discover would be unreasonable, the expense unjustified, or where there would be undue prejudice or interference with the orderly progression of the action.¹³⁴

3.8 Evidence at Trial

103. Evidence at trial (common issues and individual issues) is governed by Rule 53 of the *OROCP*.¹³⁵ These rules are in addition to the common law of evidence and the *Ontario Evidence Act*.¹³⁶

¹²⁸ *Ibid.*, Rule 31.03(2).

¹²⁹ *Ibid.*, Rule 31.06(3).

¹³⁰ *Ibid.*, Rule 31.09(1)-(2).

¹³¹ *OPCA*, *supra* note 4, s. 15(1).

¹³² *Ibid.*, s. 15(2).

¹³³ *Ibid.*, s. 15(3).

¹³⁴ *OROCP*, *supra* note 5, Rule 29.2.03(1).

¹³⁵ *Ibid.*, Rule 53.

¹³⁶ *Evidence Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. E-23.

104. Affidavit evidence may be used at trial only with leave of the court.¹³⁷

105. The rules allow the court to compel attendance at trial by issuing a summons to witness.¹³⁸

106. Adverse parties may also be called as witness. This includes directors, officers, and employees of the adverse party.¹³⁹ Where a witness appears unwilling or unable to give responsive answers, judges have the discretion to allow leading questions.¹⁴⁰

107. A party calling an expert witness must serve the other side with a copy of the expert's report and qualifications at least 90 days before trial.¹⁴¹ An expert report that merely responds to the other party's expert may be served 60 days before trial.¹⁴²

108. Under the common law in Canada, each witness called is subject to cross-examination by opposing counsel.¹⁴³ The general rule is that cross-examination is not limited to matters raised during examination-in-chief.¹⁴⁴ The main limitations on the scope of cross examination at trial are relevance, questions to which the answers would be inadmissible during examination-in-chief and the judge's discretion to limit questions based on their probative value being outweighed by their prejudicial effect.¹⁴⁵

3.9 Settlement, Discontinuance or Abandonment of a Class Action

109. When a class action is settled, discontinued, or abandoned, the *OCPA* requires that court approval be obtained.¹⁴⁶ This requirement protects the interests of absent class members and prevents collusion between a representative plaintiff and a defendant. Even prior to certification, an action commenced under the *OCPA* cannot be settled, discontinued, or abandoned without the approval of the court.¹⁴⁷

110. In approving the settlement, the court determines whether the settlement is fair, reasonable and in the best interests of the class as a whole.¹⁴⁸ The following factors

¹³⁷ *OROCP*, *supra* note 5, Rule 53.02.

¹³⁸ *Ibid.*, Rule 53.04(1).

¹³⁹ *Ibid.*, Rule 53.07(1).

¹⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, Rule 53.01(4).

¹⁴¹ *Ibid.*, Rule 53.03(1).

¹⁴² *Ibid.*, Rule 53.03(2).

¹⁴³ Steven Lubet, *Modern Trial Advocacy Canada* (National Institute for Trial Advocacy, 2000) at 80.

¹⁴⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁴⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁴⁶ *OCPA*, *supra* note 4, s. 29(1)-(2).

¹⁴⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁴⁸ *Dabbs v. Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada*, [1998] O.J. No. 3622 at para. 4 (C.A.) [*Dabbs – C.A.*].

are weighed by Ontario courts when determining whether a settlement is fair and reasonable:¹⁴⁹

- (a) likelihood of recovery or likelihood of success;
- (b) amount and nature of discovery, evidence or investigation;
- (c) settlement terms and conditions;
- (d) recommendation and experience of counsel;
- (e) future expense and likely duration of litigation and risk;
- (f) recommendation of neutral parties;
- (g) number of objectors and nature of objections;
- (h) the presence of good faith, arm's length bargaining and the absence of collusions; and
- (i) information conveying to the court the dynamics of and the positions taken by the parties during the negotiations.

111. In Ontario, courts may require formal notice be given to class members in advance of the settlement hearing.¹⁵⁰ The form and content of such notice is left to the discretion of the court.

112. While courts will not rewrite the terms of a settlement agreement, a judge may flag “areas of concern” and allow the certification motion to be brought back for reconsideration after the parties address those concerns.¹⁵¹

113. In the event a representative plaintiff wishes to no longer pursue a class proceeding, court approval must be obtained for discontinuance or abandonment of a class proceeding commenced under the *OCPA* or certified as a class proceeding under the *OCPA*.¹⁵² In granting this motion, class counsel must provide sufficient evidence to establish that the motion “will not give rise to prejudice, or unfairness, to other members of the class on whose behalf the action was commenced.”¹⁵³

3.10 Objecting to Settlement

114. Objectors to a proposed settlement may be granted leave to participate in the settlement approval hearing motion and put forth evidence as to why the proposed settlement is neither reasonable nor in the best interests of class members.¹⁵⁴

¹⁴⁹ *Dabbs v. Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada*, [1998] O.J. No. 1598 at para. 13 (Gen. Div.) [*Dabbs – Gen. Div.*] and [1998] O.J. No. 2811 (Gen. Div.), aff'd *ibid.*, leave to appeal to S.C.C. refused [1998] S.C.C.A. No. 372; *Parsons v. Canadian Red Cross Society*, [1999] O.J. No. 3572 at paras. 71-72 (Sup. Ct.).

¹⁵⁰ *OCPA*, *supra* note 4, s. 29(4).

¹⁵¹ *Dabbs – Gen. Div.*, *supra* note 149 at para. 10.

¹⁵² *OCPA*, *supra* note 4, s. 29(1).

¹⁵³ *Karabogdan v. Regent Holidays Limited*, unreported (10 October 2002), Toronto 37641 CP.

¹⁵⁴ See *OCPA*, *supra* note 4, ss. 12, 14(2).

3.11 Procedures to Allocate Recovery Among all Class Members

115. The Courts are provided with broad discretion to direct the process of distribution of amounts owing to the class members.¹⁵⁵ Defendants may be required to make payments directly to class members. Alternatively, the court may require a third party to undertake the necessary distribution.¹⁵⁶ Regardless of the method of distribution selected by the court, the court must supervise the distribution.

116. The notice requirement is scrutinized carefully by Canadian courts in the context of national, cross-border and multi-national settlements. In *Parsons v. McDonald's Restaurants of Canada Ltd.*, the common defendant in both Ontario and U.S. class actions attempted to enforce the release provisions of a U.S. settlement (which appeared to release world-wide claims) in order to dismiss a class proceeding in Ontario. The settlement provided that notice to Canadian customers was to be given in Maclean's magazine and three Quebec newspapers. The Ontario court concluded on the facts of that case that it would be "substantially unjust" to find that Canadian members of the putative class had received "adequate notice of the proceedings and their rights to opt out."¹⁵⁷

117. Similarly, in *Canada Post Corporation v. Lépine*, the common defendant in parallel class proceedings in Ontario and Quebec sought to have an Ontario judgment recognized in Quebec. The Supreme Court of Canada emphasized the importance of protection for the rights and interests of Quebec class members through the notice procedure and stated in this case they were inadequate because "the Ontario notice did not properly explain the impact of the judgment certifying the class proceedings on Quebec members of the national class."¹⁵⁸

3.12 Remedies For Enforcement Of Judgments

118. Established procedures exist to enforce court orders or judgments arising out of civil proceedings in Ontario. Enforcement is carried out by a sheriff.¹⁵⁹ Once an Ontario court renders a judgment, the procedures to have that judgment enforced are set out in the *OROCP*. An order for payment or recovery of money can be enforced by at least four processes in Ontario¹⁶⁰ including: a writ of seizure and sale,¹⁶¹ garnishment,¹⁶² a writ of sequestration,¹⁶³ and the appointment of a receiver. Each of these processes is described below.

¹⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, s. 26.

¹⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, s. 26(7)-(9).

¹⁵⁷ *Parsons v. McDonald's Restaurants of Canada Ltd.*, [2004] O.J. No. 83 at para. 58 (Sup. Ct.).

¹⁵⁸ *Canada Post Corporation v. Lépine*, [2009] O.J. No. 549 at paras. 42-46.

¹⁵⁹ *CJA*, *supra* note 113, s. 141.

¹⁶⁰ *OROCP*, *supra* note 5, Rule 60.02.

¹⁶¹ *Ibid.*, Rule 60.07.

¹⁶² *Ibid.*, Rule 60.08.

¹⁶³ *Ibid.*, Rule 60.09.

119. A judgment creditor is entitled to the issue of a writ of seizure and sale upon filing with the registrar. This is a court order that enables a sheriff to seize the judgment debtor's assets and sell them. It is available without leave.¹⁶⁴ The judgment creditor must then file documents with the sheriff to obtain a form which directs the sheriff to enforce the writ¹⁶⁵.

120. A judgment creditor may also enforce an order for the payment or recovery of money by garnishment of debts payable by other persons to the judgment debtor.¹⁶⁶ The rule contains a process whereby the creditor obtains a notice of garnishment by the registrar.¹⁶⁷ The registrar will then send a copy of each notice of garnishment to the sheriff of the county in which the debtor resides or, if the debtor resides outside Ontario, to the sheriff of the county in which the proceeding was commenced.¹⁶⁸ The creditor is then obligated to serve the order for garnishment on both the debtor and the garnishee.¹⁶⁹ Once the creditor has received its monies, the creditor must serve a notice of termination of garnishment on both the garnishee and the sheriff.¹⁷⁰

121. If the above two remedies are ineffective,¹⁷¹ the judgment creditor has a third remedy, known as a Writ of Sequestration.¹⁷² It directs a sheriff to take possession of (real and/or personal) property against the debtor and to collect any income from that property until the debtor complies with the order. This remedy is only available only when issued with leave of court on motion.¹⁷³

3.13 Framework for Appellate Review

122. The *OCPA* establishes a specific framework for appeals of certification orders and of trial judgments on common and individual issues.¹⁷⁴ The *OROCP* and Ontario's *Courts of Justice Act, 1990* (the "CJA") govern the general process for appeals in Ontario. However, the Ontario Court of Appeal has held that the specific statutory rights of appeal granted in the *OCPA* take precedence over principles of general application.¹⁷⁵

123. The *OCPA* provides (with respect to a plaintiffs' proposed class action) that the plaintiff has the right to appeal an order *refusing* certification (or an order decertifying a previously certified proceeding) to the Divisional Court (the intermediate appellate court in Ontario).¹⁷⁶ In contrast, the defendant must seek leave

¹⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, Rule 60.07(1).

¹⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, Rule 60.07(13).

¹⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, Rule 60.08. The enforcement of this rule falls under subsection 17. The creditor can make a motion to the court to have an order against garnishee for payment.

¹⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, Rule 60.08(4).

¹⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, Rule 60.08(6).

¹⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, Rule 60.08(7).

¹⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, Rule 60.08(20).

¹⁷¹ *Ibid.*, Rule 60.09(2).

¹⁷² *Ibid.*, Rule 60.09.

¹⁷³ *Ibid.*, Rule 60.09(4).

¹⁷⁴ *OCPA*, *supra* note 4, s. 30.

¹⁷⁵ *Dabbs – C.A.*, *supra* note 148 at para. 14.

¹⁷⁶ *OCPA*, *supra* note 4, s. 30(1).

to appeal an order *granting* certification to the Divisional Court as provided for in the *OROCP*.¹⁷⁷

124. The decisions of an experienced class action judge on a certification motion are entitled for most purposes to a high level of deference by appellate courts.¹⁷⁸

125. In Ontario, a defendant may attempt to stay an ongoing action pending an appeal of the certification decision, but courts are wary of such stays on the basis that they may frustrate the goal of access to justice underlying the *OCPA*.¹⁷⁹

126. A party has a right to appeal a trial judgment on the common issues in a class proceeding to the Ontario Court of Appeal (the final provincial appellate court).¹⁸⁰ A party also has a right to appeal an order on an aggregate assessment of damages.¹⁸¹ A further and final appeal from a decision of the Ontario Court of Appeal can only be made to the Supreme Court of Canada, with leave.

3.14 Contingency Fee Arrangements in Ontario

127. The *OCPA* expressly permits and regulates contingency fee agreements for class proceedings to enable plaintiffs of modest means, or with modest claims, to have full access to the justice system.¹⁸² In addition, class counsel may indemnify a representative plaintiff against adverse cost awards. Such arrangements have been found to be acceptable for policy reasons.¹⁸³ Likewise, third party financing arrangements have been found not to be contrary to public policy.¹⁸⁴

3.15 Cost Regime in Ontario

128. While Ontario generally follows the English rule of fee shifting, under which the party who loses pays a portion of the other party's attorney's fees, the *OCPA* adopts a modified two-way cost rule. Section 31(1) of the *OCPA* provides discretion to the court in shielding a representative plaintiff from cost liability if: (i) the proceeding is a test case, (ii) raises a novel point of law, or (iii) involves a matter of public interest.¹⁸⁵ In addition, under the *CJA*, courts have broad discretion to vary cost awards.¹⁸⁶

¹⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, s. 30(2).

¹⁷⁸ *Pearson*, *supra* note 57 at para. 43. See also *Cloud*, *supra* note 42 at para. 39.

¹⁷⁹ *Eizenga et al.*, *supra* note 8 at para. 10.4.

¹⁸⁰ *OCPA*, *supra* note 4, s. 30(3).

¹⁸¹ *Ibid.*

¹⁸² *Ibid.*, s. 33(1).

¹⁸³ *Holmes v. London Life Insurance Co.*, [2007] O.J. No. 158 at para. 2 (Sup. Ct.).

¹⁸⁴ *Metzler Investment GMBH v. Gildon Activewear Inc.*, [2009] O.J. No. 3315 at para. 62 (Sup. Ct.); *Hobsbaw v. ATCO Gas and Pipelines Ltd.* (unreported, May 14, 2009, Court File No. 0101-04999, Alta. Q.B.).

¹⁸⁵ *OCPA*, *supra* note 4, s. 31(1).

¹⁸⁶ *CJA*, *supra* note 113, s. 131.

129. While the courts have traditionally adopted a very liberal approach to the three factors for denying costs against plaintiffs, recent case law suggests this is changing. For instance, in *Williams v. Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada*,¹⁸⁷ the Court shielded the losing plaintiff from an adverse costs award despite the fact that none of the three factors noted above was satisfied. However, the Supreme Court of Canada in *Kerr v. Danier Leather Inc*¹⁸⁸ declined to shield a wealthy representative plaintiff from a substantial adverse cost award. Similarly, the Ontario Court of Appeal in *Ruffolo v. Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada* held that the presence of one or more of the three factors may be insufficient to justify withholding costs from the successful defendant.¹⁸⁹ This interpretation of section 31(1) of the *OCPA* was also recently confirmed in *Fresco v. Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce*.¹⁹⁰

3.16 Judicial Independence

130. The Supreme Court of Canada describes judicial independence as “the freedom to render decisions solely on the requirements of law and justice.”¹⁹¹ Further, “[t]he general test for the presence or absence of independence consists in asking whether a reasonable person who is fully informed of all the circumstances would consider whether that a particular court enjoyed the necessary independence status.”¹⁹² Thus judicial independence includes the need for actual independence and also conditions required to give rise to the perception of independence.

131. The Supreme Court of Canada’s *Provincial Judges Reference*¹⁹³ is the leading opinion on the independence and impartiality of judges. In this case the court established judicial independence as a constitutional principle. There are three components of judicial independence: security of tenure, financial security and administrative independence.¹⁹⁴

132. The principle of security of tenure guarantees that judges can only be removed for failing to perform judicial duties, not for political reasons.¹⁹⁵

133. The second component of judicial independence is the need for financial security. The *Provincial Judges Reference* established that independent compensation commissions are required to help set salaries free of political manipulation.¹⁹⁶ This ensures that the judiciary does not negotiate remunerations directly with the executive or legislature branches of government.¹⁹⁷

¹⁸⁷ *Williams v. Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada*, [2001] O.J. No. 445 (Sup. Ct.).

¹⁸⁸ *Kerr v. Danier Leather Inc.*, [2007] 3 S.C.R. 331.

¹⁸⁹ *Ruffolo v. Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada*, [2009] O.J. No. 1322 at para. 35 (C.A.).

¹⁹⁰ *Fresco v. Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce*, [2010] O.J. No. 746 at paras. 9-13 (Sup. Ct.).

¹⁹¹ *British Columbia v. Imperial Tobacco Canada Ltd.*, [2005] 2 S.C.R. 473 at para. 45.

¹⁹² *Mackin v. New Brunswick (Minister of Finance)*, [2002] 1 S.C.R. 405 at para. 38 [Mackin].

¹⁹³ *The Provincial Judges Reference*, [1997] 3 S.C.R. 3 [*The Provincial Judges Reference*].

¹⁹⁴ *Ibid.* at para. 118.

¹⁹⁵ *Mackin*, *supra* note 192 at paras. 42-43.

¹⁹⁶ *The Provincial Judges Reference*, *supra* note 193 at para. 166.

¹⁹⁷ *The Provincial Judges Reference*, *supra* note 193 at para. 170.

134. The third component of judicial independence calls for administrative independence, that is, the court system must have control over administrative decisions that bear direct and immediate on the exercise of judicial functions.¹⁹⁸ This includes the assignment of judges, sitting of the court, and court lists.¹⁹⁹

4. Certification of a Global Class including Canadian and Foreign Plaintiffs

135. Where there is a real and substantial connection and the principles of order and fairness have been met,²⁰⁰ the Ontario Superior Court of Justice has the inherent power and jurisdiction to certify a global class that includes potential class members resident both in Canada and outside of Canada (e.g., Canadian shareholders who purchased securities on the TSX and foreign shareholders who purchased securities on a foreign exchange).

136. The power and jurisdiction of the Superior Court of Justice is set out generally in the *CJA* as follows:²⁰¹

The Superior Court of Justice has all the jurisdiction, power and authority historically exercised by courts of common law and equity in England and Ontario.

137. Ontario courts have extended their jurisdiction in civil matters, including class proceedings, across provincial borders.²⁰² In fact, Ontario courts are more accepting of an expansive approach to jurisdiction where there is a “real and substantial connection” and “a commonality of interest between non-resident class members and those who are resident in the forum and whose causes of action have sufficiently real and substantial connections to it to ground jurisdiction over their claims.”²⁰³

138. National class actions have been certified in several Ontario cases.²⁰⁴ In *Nantais v. Telelectronics Proprietary (Canada) Ltd.*, the class action was certified because of the “modern need to deal nationally with problems.” Choice of law problems and interprovincial sovereignty were addressed and overcome in that case.²⁰⁵

139. Mr. Justice Winkler (as he was then) in *Carom v. Bre-X Minerals Ltd.* provided a review of the legal basis for certifying non-resident classes on the basis that when the principles enunciated in *Morguard Investments Ltd. v. De Savoye*²⁰⁶ are applied to the

¹⁹⁸ *The Provincial Judges Reference*, *supra* note 193 at para. 117.

¹⁹⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁰⁰ See paras. 135-142 below.

²⁰¹ *CJA*, *supra* note 113, s. 11(2).

²⁰² *Baxter v. Canada (Attorney General)*, [2005] O.J. No. 2165 (Sup. Ct.).

²⁰³ *McCutcheon v. The Cash Store Inc.*, [2006] O.J. No. 1860 at paras. 49-50 (Sup. Ct.).

²⁰⁴ *Nantais*, *supra* note 62; *Carom*, *supra* note 80; *Wilson v. Servier Canada Inc. et al.*, [2000] O.J. No. 3392, 50 O.R. (3d) 219 (Sup. Ct.).

²⁰⁵ *Eizenga et al.*, *supra* note 8 at para. 4.28.

²⁰⁶ *Morguard Investments Ltd. v. De Savoye*, [1990] 3 S.C.R. 1077.

OCPA, the certification of the non-resident class can be permitted.²⁰⁷ In *Carom*, the defendants attempted to use the fact that the *OCPA* makes no mention of non-resident plaintiffs as a basis for arguing that it cannot apply to non-Ontario residents. In rejecting this argument, Mr. Justice Winkler (as he was then) stated, “[t]o the contrary, the absence of a provision limiting its application to Ontario residents permits the inclusion of any person with a right of action, regardless of the location of his or her residence, in the class, subject to [constitutional considerations] ...”²⁰⁸ Extra-territorial application of legislation is permitted where the enacting province has a “real and substantial connection with the subject matter of the action and it accords with order and fairness to assume jurisdiction.”²⁰⁹

140. “[W]ithout any detailed analysis of jurisdictional issues”, Ontario courts have certified class actions comprised of international class members.²¹⁰ In addition, the concept of inter-jurisdictional class actions has been accepted implicitly by the Ontario Court of Appeal in the context of the recognition and enforcement of a foreign judgment.²¹¹ In fact, there is jurisprudence from the Supreme Court of Canada authorizing an Alberta class proceeding comprising foreign investors.²¹²

141. The court certified an international class for settlement purposes in *Mondor v. Fisherman*.²¹³ The plaintiffs brought a class action on behalf of Canadian investors who purchased/acquired shares in YBM in the secondary market which resulted in a loss. In fact, the motion to certify the class action was based on two class proceedings, both under the *OCPA* on behalf of all persons in Canada who purchased the shares. YBM was an Alberta corporation with a head office in Newtown, Pennsylvania. There was a class action commenced by American shareholders in the United States District Court,²¹⁴ which had been stayed upon motion by the defendants in that action on the basis of comity. In *Mondor*, Mr. Justice Cumming stated:

The proposed representative plaintiffs in the two Canadian class actions bring a motion ... to approve the settlement ...
The agreement to settle includes a disposition of other YBM-related litigation in Ontario and the United States ...
The jurisdiction of this court is not contested. Indeed, Judge Clarence C. Newcomer in *Paraschos*, *supra*, held that

²⁰⁷ Eizenga *et al.*, *supra* note 8 at para. 4.30.

²⁰⁸ *Carom v. Bre-X Minerals Ltd.*, [1999] O.J. No. 281 at para. 20 (Gen. Div.).

²⁰⁹ *Ibid.* at para. 33.

²¹⁰ *Silver v. Imax Corp.*, [2009] O.J. No. 5585 at para. 124 (Sup. Ct.) [*Silver v. Imax – Certification*]. See *Bendall*, *supra* note 61 (breast implant case – no territorial limitation on class members); *Robertson v. Thomson Corp.*, *supra* note 18 (class comprised of creators and/or copyright in and to certain works published in Canadian print media); *Brimner v. Via Rail Canada Inc.*, [2002] O.J. No. 2747, 50 O.R. (3d) 114 (Sup. Ct.) (class comprised of all persons travelling on a Windsor-Toronto train). See also Charles M. Wright & Andrea DeKay, “Issues in Cross Border Class Action Litigation” (Toronto: The Second Annual Class Action Symposium, Osgoode Hall Continuing Legal Education, September 2002).

²¹¹ *Currie v. McDonald's Restaurants of Canada Ltd.*, [2005] O.J. No. 506 at para. 15 (C.A.).

²¹² See *Western Canadian Shopping Centres*, *supra* note 8.

²¹³ *Mondor v. Fisherman*, [2002] O.J. No. 1855 (Sup. Ct.) [*Mondor*].

²¹⁴ *Paraschos v. YBM Magnex International Inc.* (2000), 130 F.Supp.2d 642 (U.S. Dist. Ct. E.D. Penn.) [*Paraschos*].

because Canada has greater interest than the United States in the subject matter, the American action should be dismissed, “in deference to Canadian law and the Canadian courts on the basis of international comity.”²¹⁵

142. There are two recent conflicting decisions in Ontario on the issue of whether U.S. investors who purchased their shares in the U.S. should be certified as members in an Ontario class action.

143. In *Silver v. Imax - Certification*, the Court certified a global class action in Ontario including both Canadian and U.S. investors who purchased shares on the TSX and NASDAQ.²¹⁶ The Court noted that the claims of non-resident class members may be subject to different laws, which adds complexity to the litigation.²¹⁷ However, the Court held that conflict of laws issues need not be resolved at the certification stage and the appropriate approach is to “wait and see” how they develop.²¹⁸ The Court further held that differences in the law which might arise could be dealt with at a later stage by adjusting the common issues or recognizing subclasses.²¹⁹

144. In contrast, the Court in *McKenna v. Gammon Gold Inc.* considered and refused to extend a class action to include investors who purchased securities outside of Canada.²²⁰ The Court used *Van Breda v. Village Resorts Ltd.* as a foundation for its decision and stated that order and fairness is an analytical tool that is linked to the real and substantial connection test.²²¹

²¹⁵ *Mondor*, *supra* note 213, [2002] O.J. No. 1855 at paras. 11-12 (Sup. Ct.).

²¹⁶ *Silver v. Imax - Certification*, *supra* note 210. As of the date of writing of the report, no decision on leave to appeal granting certification has been made.

²¹⁷ *Ibid.* at para. 164.

²¹⁸ *Ibid.*

²¹⁹ *Ibid.*

²²⁰ *McKenna v. Gammon Gold Inc.*, [2010] O.J. No. 1057 (Sup. Ct.) [*Gammon Gold*].

²²¹ *Ibid.* at para. 93. See also *Van Breda v. Village Resorts Ltd.*, [2010] O.J. No. 402 at para. 98 (C.A.).

C. SUBSTANTIVE SECURITIES LAWS IN ONTARIO, CANADA

145. The plaintiffs in the Canadian Action (“Canadian Plaintiffs”) allege a number of securities claims against IMAX and some individual defendants based principally on “the statement explicitly and/or implicitly contained in the February [17, 2006] Press Release and expressly repeated in the Form 10-K and Annual Report [for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005], that IMAX’s revenue for the 2005 fiscal year were prepared and reported in accordance with GAAP and that such revenues met or exceeded the earnings guidance previously issued” (the “Representation”).²²² They allege that the Representation “was materially false and/or materially misleading when made.”²²³

146. The Canadian Plaintiffs assert both statutory and common law causes of action. This section addresses the substantive Canadian securities laws, with specific emphasis on the claims asserted by the plaintiffs in the Canadian Action.²²⁴

1. Statutory Scheme

1.1 Background

147. The Ontario *Securities Act, 1990* (the “*OSA*”)²²⁵ states that the purposes of securities regulation in Canada include: ensuring investor protection, promoting efficient capital markets and maintaining public confidence in the capital markets.²²⁶ Full, fair and complete disclosure is the cornerstone of securities regulation in Canada.

148. The *OSA*, as amended, contains a statutory regime for civil liability for continuous disclosure violations. These provisions provide for liability against a range of defendants for breaches of the obligations set out below.

149. Investors have a right of action against a range of potential defendants when they purchase (or sell) securities from third parties in the secondary market in the event of an uncorrected misrepresentation made by or on behalf of a responsible issuer in its disclosure documents or in public oral statements; or a responsible issuer’s failure to make timely disclosure of a material change.

²²² Dec. 9, 2008 Proposed Draft Fresh Statement of Claim para. 1(y).

²²³ Id. at paras. 25, 40.

²²⁴ Feb. 27, 2007 Notice of Motion at para. 1(h).

²²⁵ *Securities Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. S-5 [OSA]*.

²²⁶ *Ibid.*, s.1.1.

150. In contrast to the common law requirements for a cause of action based on negligent misrepresentations, the statutory civil liability provisions expressly state that the investor need not prove reliance on the alleged misrepresentations.²²⁷

1.2 Leave of the Court

151. A potential plaintiff can commence a proceeding under Part 23.1 of the *OSA* only with leave of the court. The court will grant leave if it is satisfied that: the action is being brought in good faith and there is a reasonable possibility that the proposed causes of action will be resolved in favour of the plaintiff.²²⁸

152. A motion for leave of the court to initiate the statutory secondary market civil liability action is independent and separate from a plaintiff's motion for class certification. However, there is nothing prohibiting both the motion for leave and the certification motion from being heard at the same time.

153. The first Canadian decision on the leave requirement under s. 138.8 of the *OSA* sets a relatively low threshold.²²⁹ In *Silver v. Imax – s. 138*, Justice van Rensburg granted leave to pursue a statutory misrepresentation claim and issued a companion decision, *Silver v. Imax – Certification*, to certify that proceeding as a global class action.²³⁰

154. The Court in *Silver v. Imax – s. 138* held that good faith must be established by the plaintiffs on the balance of probabilities.²³¹ The Court also held that the words “reasonable possibility” must be interpreted in the ordinary and grammatical sense that the legislature has given them.²³² That is, “possible ... does not have to be more likely than not to occur, and may in fact be unlikely or improbable.”²³³ In addition, the word “reasonable” denotes that there must be more than a *de minimis* possibility of success at trial.²³⁴

155. The Court in *Silver v. Imax – s. 138* held that the Canadian Plaintiffs met the test for leave against defendants IMAX, Gelfond, Wechsler, Joyce and proposed defendants Braun, Copland, Girvan, Leebron and Gamble. The motion for leave with respect to proposed defendants Utay and Fuchs was dismissed as it could not be held that the plaintiffs had a reasonable possibility of success in claims against these individuals.²³⁵

²²⁷ *Ibid.*, s. 138.3(1); Stikeman Elliott LLP, *Litigation Unleashed A Guide to Ontario's Secondary Market Liability Regime* (Toronto: 2005) at 3-4 [*Securities Litigation Unleashed*].

²²⁸ *OSA*, *ibid.*, s. 138.8(1).

²²⁹ *Silver v. Imax Corp.*, [2009] O.J. No. 5573 at para. 25 (Sup. Ct.) [*Silver v. Imax – s. 138*]. As of the date of writing of the report, no decision on leave to appeal the ruling granting leave to proceed has been made.

²³⁰ *Ibid.*; *Silver v. Imax – Certification*, *supra* note 210.

²³¹ *Silver v. Imax – s. 138*, *ibid.* at para. 295.

²³² *Ibid.* at para. 319.

²³³ *Ibid.* at para. 320.

²³⁴ *Ibid.* at para. 324.

²³⁵ *Ibid.* at paras. 24, 426.

156. The *OSA* leave requirement requires affidavit evidence from the plaintiffs and from each defendant regarding the material facts they will rely on at the motion²³⁶ so that the judge can engage in a preliminary analysis of the merits of the case. The court can award costs against an unsuccessful plaintiff. In addition, the court must approve any settlement or other resolution of an action under these provisions.²³⁷

1.3 Liability for Documentary Misrepresentation

157. The requirements for attaching liability to the range of defendants under the statutory scheme vary depending on whether the misrepresentation is a misrepresentation in a document or a public oral misrepresentation. This affidavit focuses on documentary misrepresentations because that is the sole basis for the Canadian Plaintiffs' allegations.²³⁸

158. The term document is defined extremely broadly in the statute to not only include any written communication, including electronic communications, that is required to be filed (or is voluntarily filed) with the Ontario Securities Commission ("OSC"), a government or government agency under corporate or securities law, or a stock exchange or similar marketplace, but also any other written communication which could reasonably be expected to affect the market price or value of the security of the issuer.²³⁹ The latter phrase could encompass press releases, material on websites and marketing materials.

159. A core document includes a document filed with the securities regulator as required by securities laws, including a prospectus, a take-over bid circular, an issuer bid circular, a directors' circular, a rights offering circular, management's discussion and analysis, an annual information form, an information or proxy circular, annual financial statements, interim financial statements and most material change reports.²⁴⁰

160. In relation to core documents, documentary misrepresentation takes place when a responsible issuer,²⁴¹ an influential person,²⁴² or their agent releases a document which contains a misrepresentation.

161. With regards to non-core documents, documentary misrepresentation is actionable when a person or company knew, at the time that the document was released, that the document contained the misrepresentation, deliberately avoided acquiring knowledge that the document contained the misrepresentation, or was guilty of gross misconduct

²³⁶ *Ainslie v. CV Technologies Inc.*, [2009] O.J. No. 730 at para. 10 (Sup. Ct.).

²³⁷ *OSA*, *supra* note 225, s. 138.10.

²³⁸ See Dec. 9, 2008 Proposed Draft Fresh Statement of Claim at para. 4 ("The Representation and such misstatements were made in, among other documents, the Annual Report, the Form 10-K, the February Press Release and the two IMAX press releases dated March 9, 2006.").

²³⁹ *OSA*, *supra* note 225, s. 138.1.

²⁴⁰ Securities Litigation Unleashed, *supra* note 227 at 10.

²⁴¹ See definition of "responsible issuer" in *OSA*, *supra* note 225, s. 138.1.

²⁴² See definition of "influential person" in *ibid.*, s. 138.1.

in connection with the release of the document that contained the misrepresentation.²⁴³

162. Anyone who buys or sells an issuer's securities between the release of the document and the public correction of the misrepresentation has a cause of action. This cause of action is available even if the misrepresentation did not influence the investor's decision to buy or sell as the case may be.²⁴⁴ As such, an investor need not prove reliance.

163. Who the investor can sue, that is, the potential class of defendants depends on *who* released the document containing the misrepresentation.

164. Where the document was released by the responsible issuer or its agent, the investor can sue the responsible issuer, all of its directors at the time of the release, and any officers who authorized, permitted or acquiesced in the release. The investor can also sue each influential person and each director or officer of that influential person who knowingly influenced the responsible issuer or its agent to release the document or knowingly influenced a director/officer of the responsible issuer to authorize, permit or acquiesce in the release of the document.

1.3.1 Elements required to Establish Liability

165. An investor must establish several elements to establish liability, depending on the type of potential defendant and the nature of the claim.

1.3.1.1 Actions against Responsible Issuers

166. The Canadian Plaintiffs seek to hold IMAX liable as the responsible issuer for releasing "core documents" that contained the Representation.²⁴⁵

167. If a responsible issuer makes a misrepresentation in a core document or fails to make timely disclosure of a material change, investors who acquired or disposed of securities during the relevant period have a right of action against the responsible issuer, subject to available statutory defenses.²⁴⁶

1.3.1.2 Actions against Directors

168. In addition, the Canadian plaintiffs seek to hold a number of directors liable, including two of the Individual Defendants, Bradley Wechsler and Richard Gelfond.²⁴⁷

²⁴³ *Ibid.*, s. 138.4(1).

²⁴⁴ Securities Litigation Unleashed, *supra* note 227 at 6.

²⁴⁵ Dec. 9, 2008 Proposed Draft Fresh Statement of Claim at paras. 77-78.

²⁴⁶ OSA, *supra* note 225, s. 138.3(1)(a). For each of the actions listed in 1.3.8.1-1.3.8.4, the relevant period is the time between when the document was released and when the misrepresentation contained in the document was publicly corrected.

²⁴⁷ Dec. 9, 2008 Proposed Draft Fresh Statement of Claim at para. 79.

169. If the document containing the misrepresentation was released by the responsible issuer, then investors who acquired or disposed of securities during the relevant period have a right of action against the directors of the responsible issuer at the time that the core document was released, subject to available statutory defenses.²⁴⁸

170. If the document containing the misrepresentation was released by an influential person, then investors who acquired or disposed of securities during the relevant period have a right of action against the directors of the responsible issuer who authorized, permitted or acquiesced in the release of the core document, subject to available statutory defenses.²⁴⁹

1.3.1.3 Actions against Officers

171. The Canadian Plaintiffs also allege that all of the Individual Defendants (defined as Gelfond, Wechsler, and Francis Joyce) and Kathryn Gamble are officers that are liable for the actionable core documents since they each “authorized, permitted and/or acquiesced in the release of those documents” containing the Representation,²⁵⁰ and that each signed the Form 10-K.²⁵¹ They also allege that each of the Individual Defendants either acted knowingly, “deliberately avoided acquiring knowledge,” or were “guilty of gross misconduct” in connection with the alleged misrepresentations.²⁵²

172. If the document containing the misrepresentation was released by the responsible issuer, then investors who acquired or disposed of securities during the relevant period have a right of action against the officers of the responsible issuer who authorized, permitted or acquiesced in the release of the document, subject to available statutory defenses.²⁵³

173. If the document containing the misrepresentation was released by an influential person, then investors who acquired or disposed of securities during the relevant period have a right of action against the officers of the responsible issuer who authorized, permitted or acquiesced in the release of the document, subject to available statutory defenses.²⁵⁴

1.3.1.4 Actions against Experts

174. If the document containing the misrepresentation was released by the responsible issuer, then investors who acquired or disposed of securities during the relevant period have a right of action against an expert where: (i) the misrepresentation is also

²⁴⁸ OSA, *supra* note 225, s. 138.3(1)(b).

²⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, s. 138.3(1)(d).

²⁵⁰ Dec. 9, 2008 Proposed Draft Fresh Statement of Claim at para. 80. See also *id.* at paras. 24, 28, 39, 43.

²⁵¹ *Id.* at para. 29.

²⁵² *Id.* at para. 80.

²⁵³ OSA, *supra* note 225, s. 138.3(1)(c).

²⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, s. 138.3(1)(d).

contained in a report, statement or opinion made by the expert, (ii) the document includes, summarizes or quotes from the report, statement or opinion of the expert, and (iii) if the document was released by a person or company other than the expert, the expert consented in writing to the use of the report, statement or opinion in the document, subject to available statutory defenses.²⁵⁵

175. The legislation defines an expert as “a person or company whose profession gives authority to a statement made in a professional capacity by the person or company including, without limitation, an accountant, actuary, appraiser, auditor, engineer, financial analyst, geologist or lawyer, but not including an entity that is an approved rating organization for the purposes of National Instrument 44-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators.”²⁵⁶

1.3.2 Defenses

176. The statutory framework also provides for a number of defenses that may limit liability or limit damages in some contexts. The liability defenses include:²⁵⁷

- a) a reasonable investigation defense,
- b) a defense regarding properly qualified forward-looking information,
- c) a defense that the plaintiff knew of the material change or misrepresentation,
- d) a defense that the material change was confidentially disclosed to the OSC;
- e) a defense that reasonable reliance was placed on an expert;
- f) a defense that corrective action was taken;
- g) a defense that there was reasonable reliance on representations contained in a third party’s public disclosure filings.

177. IMAX and the Individual Defendants (and the other proposed defendants) have advanced two of the above statutory defenses to defeat the reasonable possibility criterion at the leave motion: (a) the reasonable investigation defense; and (b) the defense that reasonable reliance was placed on an expert.²⁵⁸

178. The reasonable investigation defense requires the defendants to prove that it conducted (or caused to be conducted) a reasonable investigation and that it had no reasonable grounds to believe that the document contained the misrepresentation.²⁵⁹ It thus places the burden of proof on the defendants. Courts determine the reasonableness of an investigation based on a number of factors set out in the *OSA*. These factors include:²⁶⁰

- a) the nature of the responsible issuer;

²⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, s. 138.3(1)(e).

²⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, s. 138.1.

²⁵⁷ Securities Litigation Unleashed, *supra* note 227 at 4.

²⁵⁸ Dec. 15, 2008 Factum of the Defendants and the Proposed Defendants.

²⁵⁹ *OSA*, *supra* note 225, s. 138.4(6).

²⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, s. 138.4(7).

- b) the knowledge, experience and function of the person or company;
- c) the office held, if the person was an officer;
- d) the presence or absence of another relationship with the responsible issuer, if the person was a director;
- e) the existence, if any, and the nature of any system designed to ensure that the responsible issuer meets its continuous disclosure obligations;
- f) the reasonableness of reliance by the person or company on the responsible issuer's disclosure compliance system and on the responsible issuer's officers, employees and others whose duties would in the ordinary course have given them knowledge of the relevant facts;
- g) the period within which disclosure was required to be made under the applicable law;
- h) in respect of a report, statement or opinion of an expert, any professional standards applicable to the expert;
- i) the extent to which the person or company knew, or should reasonably have known, the content and medium of dissemination of the document or public oral statement;
- j) in the case of a misrepresentation, the role and responsibility of the person or company in the preparation and release of the document, in the making of the public oral statement containing the misrepresentation or in the ascertaining of the facts contained in that document or public oral statement; and
- k) in the case of a failure to make timely disclosure, the role and responsibility of the person or company involved in a decision not to disclose the material change.

179. In *Silver v. Imax* – s. 138, the Court indicated that a defendant resisting a leave motion on the basis of a reasonable investigation defense must produce evidence in support of such a defense that would foreclose the plaintiff's reasonable possibility of success at trial.²⁶¹

180. The Court also concluded that the common law business judgement rule does not apply to the reasonable investigation defense in relation to the continuous disclosure obligations under the OSA.²⁶²

²⁶¹ *Silver v. Imax* – s. 138, *supra* note 229 at para. 333.

²⁶² *Ibid.* at paras. 370-376; *Kerr v. Danier Leather Inc.*, *supra* note 188 at para. 58.

181. The other defense asserted by the responding parties in the leave motion was reliance on a report, statement or opinion made by an expert [PwC].²⁶³ The defense is not available to the expert on whom reliance was placed. This defense is not available for defendants: who knew or had reasonable grounds to believe that there was a misrepresentation in the statement made on the authority of the expert; if the disclosure did not “fairly represent” the expert’s report, statement or opinion; if the information was used without the written consent of the expert; or if the misrepresentation did not include, summarize or quote from an expert’s report, statement or opinion.²⁶⁴

1.3.3 Damages

182. The Canadian Plaintiffs seek “damages calculated in accordance with § 138.5 of the Securities Act” against the issuer, its officers and its directors.²⁶⁵

183. The statute provides a formula for calculating damages that an investor can receive under the statutory scheme. The statute also provides for proportionate liability for defendants in certain instances and in other instances, requires the defendant to pay the full amount to the investor. Finally, a cap on damages is provided for the issuer, and also for some classes of other defendants in certain circumstances. Each of these issues is commented on below.

184. The statute sets out a formula for investors who paid too much upon acquisition and as well as another formula for investors who received too little upon sale during the period of an uncorrected misrepresentation or failure to disclose a material change.²⁶⁶ Damages are based on the investor’s actual loss or, alternatively, an objective test that has been set out in the statute. For example, damages in the context of an acquiring investor paying too much are determined by reference to the investor’s actual loss based on the investor’s purchase price less the actual disposition price. The more objective test in the statute would take the investor’s purchase price less a benchmark price which the statute sets as the trading price during the ten day trading period immediately following the correction of the misrepresentation or failure to disclose a material change.

185. The statute generally provides for proportionate liability (as opposed to joint and several liability) such that each defendant is responsible for paying only that portion or percentage of the plaintiff’s aggregate damages for which the court finds the defendant responsible.²⁶⁷ However, any defendant (other than the responsible issuer) who knowingly authorized, permitted or acquiesced in the making of a misrepresentation is liable to pay the whole amount of damages to the plaintiff and

²⁶³ *OSA*, *supra* note 225, s. 138.4(11).

²⁶⁴ *Ibid.*; Securities Litigation Unleashed, *supra* note 227 at 16.

²⁶⁵ Dec. 9, 2008 Proposed Draft Fresh Statement of Claim at paras. 2(f)-(h), 82.

²⁶⁶ *OSA*, *supra* note 225, s. 138.5.

²⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, s. 138.6(1).

such defendants are jointly and severally liable for the whole amount owing to the plaintiff.²⁶⁸

186. The total extent of damages that can be recovered will depend on whether knowledge on the part of the defendant(s) can be established. Where there is no knowledge on the part of the defendant, the liability caps are as follows:²⁶⁹

- a) Responsible issuer or influential person (organization) – greater of \$1 million and 5% of their market capitalization
- b) Directors and officers of responsible issuers and influential persons (individuals) – greater of \$25,000 and 50% of prior 12 months compensation from the relevant party
- c) Directors and officers of an influential person – greater of \$25,000 and 50% of prior 12 months compensation received from influential person
- d) Persons who made public oral statements as agents that attracted ability – greater of \$25000 or 50% of the prior 12 months compensation
- e) Experts – greater of \$1,000,000 and prior 12 months revenues received from issuer.

187. Where the investor can establish knowledge of the misrepresentation or the failure to make timely disclosure of a material change by a defendant (other than the responsible issuer), there are no caps on recovery by the investor.²⁷⁰

2. Common Law

188. The causes of action and remedies available to investors under the Ontario Securities Act are *in addition* to remedies available under the common law.²⁷¹ The statutory provisions discussed above also do not prevent an investor from using any other basis that might be available under the common law or any other statutory scheme, such as the Canadian oppression remedy available under corporate law statutes.²⁷²

189. The Canadian Plaintiffs also assert common law causes of action sounding in “conspiracy; [and] negligent and reckless misrepresentation.”²⁷³

²⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, s. 138.6(2)-(3).

²⁶⁹ See definition of “liability limit” in *ibid.*, s. 138.1.

²⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, s. 138.7(2).

²⁷¹ *Ibid.*, s. 138.13: The right of action for damages and the defenses to an action under section 138.3 are in addition to, and without derogation from, any other rights or defenses the plaintiff or defendant may have in an action brought otherwise than under this Part.

²⁷² See *BCE Inc. v. 1976 Debentureholders*, [2008] 3 S.C.R. 560; *Peoples Department Stores Inc. v. Wise*, [2004] 3 S.C.R. 461, 244 D.L.R. (4th) 564.

²⁷³ Feb. 27, 2007 Notice of Motion at para. 1(h).

190. There is no requirement to obtain the leave of the court to issue an action in the common law torts of negligence, conspiracy, negligent and reckless misrepresentation.

2.1 Conspiracy

191. The Canadian Plaintiffs allege that IMAX and the Individual Defendants “knowingly and intentionally” engaged in a conspiracy in which they, among other things, “wrongfully, unlawfully, maliciously and lacking bona fides, agreed together ... [to] overstate revenues and net earnings.”²⁷⁴

192. The Supreme Court of Canada has affirmed two possible bases on which a claim on the tort of conspiracy may be advanced:²⁷⁵

- (1) whether the means used by the defendants are lawful or unlawful, the predominant purpose of the defendants’ conduct is to cause injury to the plaintiff; or,
- (2) where the conduct of the defendants is unlawful, the conduct is directed towards the plaintiff (alone or together with others), and the defendants should know in the circumstances that injury to the plaintiff is likely to and does result.

193. In addition, the Ontario Court of Appeal has detailed the requirements of a proper plea of the tort of conspiracy:²⁷⁶

The statement of claim should describe who the several parties are and their relationship with each other. It should allege the agreement between the defendants to conspire, and state precisely what the purpose or what were the objects of the alleged conspiracy, and it must then proceed to set forth, with clarity and precision, the overt acts which are alleged to have been done by each of the alleged conspirators in pursuance and in furtherance of the conspiracy; and lastly, it must allege the injury and damage occasioned to the plaintiff thereby.

²⁷⁴ Dec. 9, 2008 Proposed Draft Fresh Statement of Claim at paras. 52-56.

²⁷⁵ *Canada Cement LaFarge Ltd. v. British Columbia Lightweight Aggregate Ltd.*, [1983] 1 S.C.R. 452, 145 D.L.R. (3d) 385 at 471-72.

²⁷⁶ *Normart Management Ltd. v. West Hill Redevelopment Co.*, [1998] O.J. No. 391, 37 O.R. (3d) 97 at para. 21 (C.A.).

2.2 Negligent Misrepresentation

194. The Canadian Plaintiffs allege that IMAX and the Individual Defendants each breached their duty of care to prospective investors in the secondary market because, among other things, “they knew or reasonably ought to have known that the documents contained the Representation which was false,” “they failed to maintain appropriate internal policies, controls and procedures to ensure that the financial statements adequately and fairly presented the financial position of IMAX,” and “they failed to comply with the principles of GAAP.”²⁷⁷

195. The five elements of the tort of negligent misrepresentation were laid out in the leading Supreme Court of Canada case *Queen v. Cognos Inc.* as follows:²⁷⁸

- (1) the existence of a duty of care based on a special relationship between the representor and the representee;
- (2) that the representation in question was untrue, inaccurate or misleading;
- (3) the representor must have acted negligently in making the misrepresentation;
- (4) the representee must have relied, in a reasonable manner, on the negligent misrepresentation; and
- (5) the reliance must have been detrimental to the representee in the sense that damages resulted:

196. The two part test in *Anns v. Merton London Borough Council*, is used to establish a duty of care in the context of negligence claims, including negligent misrepresentation.²⁷⁹ The first branch of the test determines whether a *prima facie* duty of care is owed and the second branch considers whether that duty is negated for policy reasons.²⁸⁰

197. In *Hercules Management Ltd. v. Ernst & Young*, the Supreme Court confirmed that actual reliance was a requirement for the tort of negligent misrepresentation in Canada.²⁸¹ Ontario has rejected the American “fraud on the market” theory as a means of meeting the requirement of actual reliance.²⁸²

198. Recent Ontario certification decisions are divided on whether individual reliance must be proven at trial. In *McCann v. CP Ships Ltd.*, the Court held that the case law on the issue of reliance is “in a state of evolution and the court, in certain circumstances, is prepared to relax the otherwise strict requirement to establish individual reliance.”²⁸³ The Court allowed the plaintiff to plead that individual reliance need not be proven by every class member in order to proceed.²⁸⁴ Similar

²⁷⁷ Dec. 9, 2008 Proposed Draft Fresh Statement of Claim at paras. 63-66.

²⁷⁸ *Queen v. Cognos Inc.*, [1993] 1 S.C.R. 87 at para. 33.

²⁷⁹ *Hercules Management Ltd. v. Ernst & Young*, [1997] 2 S.C.R. 165 at para. 19.

²⁸⁰ *Ibid.*

²⁸¹ *Ibid.* at para. 18.

²⁸² *Ibid.* at paras. 39-40.

²⁸³ *McCann v. CP Ships Ltd.*, [2009] O.J. No. 5182 at para. 59 [*McCann*].

²⁸⁴ *Ibid.* at paras. 59-61.

reasoning was adopted in the *Silver v. Imax – Certification* decision which held that direct individual reliance is an issue that can be left for argument at trial.²⁸⁵ However, the Court in *Gammon Gold* rejected the conclusions reached in *McCann* and *Silver v. Imax – Certification*, emphasizing the necessity of proving individual reliance as a condition to establishing negligent misrepresentation.²⁸⁶

2.3 Fraudulent Misrepresentation

199. The Canadian Plaintiffs allege that IMAX and the Individual Defendants knew that “investors would rely upon the Representation in making their decisions to purchase IMAX securities,” and that they “made the Representation negligently, or, alternatively, recklessly, caring not whether it was true or false.”²⁸⁷

200. The elements of a claim for fraudulent (or reckless) misrepresentation were enunciated by the Supreme Court of Canada in *Parna v. G. & S. Properties Ltd.* as follows:²⁸⁸

[A fraudulent misrepresentation is] a false representation of fact, made with a knowledge of its falsehood, or recklessly, without belief in its truth, with the intention that it should be acted upon by the complaining party, and actually inducing him to act upon it.

201. The requirement for actual inducement has been strictly interpreted by courts on Ontario.

202. In Ontario, it has been held that the claim for reckless misrepresentation requires the plaintiffs to prove at trial that there have been representations of fact by each of the defendants upon which they relied.²⁸⁹ In addition, “recklessness” is defined as “without caring whether it was true or not.”²⁹⁰ In contrast to establishing a duty of care in a claim for negligent misrepresentation, there is no policy concern of indeterminate liability in a claim for fraudulent misrepresentation.²⁹¹

2.4 Damages

203. The Canadian Plaintiffs seek “special damages, general damages” and other damages “in the sum of \$200 million or such other sum as this court finds appropriate,” and also seek “punitive damages in the amount of \$10 million,” as well as pre- and post-judgment interest and costs.²⁹²

²⁸⁵ *Silver v. Imax – Certification*, *supra* note 210 at para. 75.

²⁸⁶ *Gammon Gold*, *supra* note 220 at paras. 43-44, 159-161.

²⁸⁷ Dec. 9, 2008 Proposed Draft Fresh Statement of Claim at paras. 67-75.

²⁸⁸ *Parna v. G. & S. Properties Ltd.* (1970), 15 D.L.R. (3d) 336 (S.C.C.) at 344.

²⁸⁹ *Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce v. Deloitte & Touche*, [2003] O.J. No. 2069 (Div. Ct.).

²⁹⁰ *Ibid.* at para. 20. See also *Gregory v. Jolley*, [2001] O.J. No. 2313, 54 O.R. (3d) 481 at para. 15 (C.A.).

²⁹¹ *Silver v. Imax – Certification*, *supra* note 210 at para. 79.

²⁹² Dec. 9, 2008 Proposed Draft Fresh Statement of Claim at para. 2(i), (j), (l), (m).

204. In the award of damages at common law, the principle of *restitutio in integrum* applies, which means that the plaintiff should be made whole. This is achieved by the courts awarding a sum of money that will put the plaintiff in the position as though the wrong had not been committed.²⁹³ If a plaintiff is able to prove the elements of the tort alleged then damages will be assessed on this basis, generally without a cap. This is in contrast to the limits imposed in some instances of the statutory scheme.²⁹⁴

205. In certain contexts, courts have awarded plaintiffs punitive damages to punish egregious conduct and to promote respect for the rule of law.²⁹⁵ “Punitive damages...are designed to punish. In this, they constitute an exception to the general common law rule that damages are to compensate the injured ...”²⁹⁶

206. Under the common law, defendants may be held jointly and severally liable for assessment of damages. Joint and several liability permits plaintiffs to execute a judgment against any one of multiple defendants.²⁹⁷ While the court may apportion the responsibility of the plaintiff’s damages among the defendants, this apportionment does not affect the plaintiff who may still seek 100 percent of the judgment against any of the defendants.²⁹⁸

²⁹³ Jamie Cassels & Elizabeth Adjin-Tettey, *Remedies: The Law of Damages*, 2d ed. (Toronto: Irwin Law, 2008) at 14 [Cassels & Adjin-Tettey].

²⁹⁴ See e.g. definition of “liability limit” in OSA, *supra* note 269, s. 138.1.

²⁹⁵ Cassels & Adjin-Tettey, *supra* note 293.

²⁹⁶ *Vorvis. v. Insurance Corp. of British Columbia*, [1989] 1 S.C.R. 1085 at para. 16.

²⁹⁷ Philip H. Osborne, *The Law of Torts* (Toronto: Irwin Law, 2003) at 61.

²⁹⁸ *Ibid.* at 62.

EXHIBIT A

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BIOGRAPHY

Poonam Puri is one of Canada's most respected scholars and commentators on issues of corporate law, securities law, corporate governance, and corporate and white-collar crime.

Appointed to York University's Osgoode Hall Law School in 1997, and a recipient of its Teaching Excellence Award in 1999, Puri is a prolific scholar who has co-authored or edited three books and written numerous articles or reports. She has an LL.B. degree (JD equivalent) from the University of Toronto, where she was the Silver Medalist in her 1995 graduating law class, and she holds a Master of Laws (LLM) degree from Harvard Law School.

Her work is academically rigorous as well as firmly grounded in the real-time of policy-making. It is for this reason that governments and regulators in Canada and internationally, including Industry Canada, the Ontario Securities Commission (OSC), the Canadian Senate, the Wise Persons Committee on Securities Regulation and the International Finance Corporation of the World Bank, have sought her expertise.

In 2008, she was appointed as one of two research directors of the Canadian Ministry of Finance's Expert Panel on Securities Regulation, which sought input on the best way to develop and implement a common securities regulator and model Common Securities Act for Canada. In 2005, she was co-research director of the Task Force to Modernize Securities Legislation and also served as a member of the OSC's Investor Advisory Committee from 2005 to 2007. She was President of the Canadian Law and Economics Association from 2006-2008.

Professor Puri is a 2005 recipient of Canada's Top 40 under 40™ award and a 2008 recipient of the Indo-Canada Chamber of Commerce Female Professional of the Year Award. In 2008, she was also appointed to the board of directors of the Greater Toronto Airports Authority. She is also on the board of directors of the Ontario Association of Food Banks, and is an inaugural member of the University of Toronto President's International Advisory Council.

EDUCATION

1997 **HARVARD LAW SCHOOL**
LL.M.

1995 **UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, FACULTY OF LAW**
LL.B. – Silver Medalist

1990-92 **UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE**
Bachelor of Commerce Program

CURRENT ACADEMIC APPOINTMENTS

2002-present OSGOODE HALL LAW SCHOOL, YORK UNIVERSITY
Associate Professor of Law (with tenure)

2009-present HENNICK CENTRE FOR BUSINESS AND LAW, YORK UNIVERSITY
Co-Director

2007-present CAPITAL MARKETS INSTITUTE
ROTMAN SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
Head of Research and Policy

PAST ACADEMIC APPOINTMENTS

2008-2009 HENNICK CENTRE FOR BUSINESS AND LAW, YORK UNIVERSITY
Associate Director

2006-2007 UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO, FACULTY OF LAW
Visiting Professor and Torys Fellow

2006-2007 ROTMAN SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
Visiting Professor of Law

1997-2002 OSGOODE HALL LAW SCHOOL, YORK UNIVERSITY
Assistant Professor of Law (tenure-track)

2000-2001 CORNELL LAW SCHOOL
Visiting Assistant Professor of Law and Fulbright Scholar

1996-1997 HARVARD LAW SCHOOL

Research Associate to Professor Philip Wellons for the Program on International Financial Systems: Conducted research for a study on integration of stock markets in southern Africa commissioned by the U.S. Agency for International Development.

1995-1997 **CANADIAN BUSINESS LAW JOURNAL**, Toronto
Fellow: Conducted research for paper on commercial reorganizations under the Canadian *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act*.

1993-1995 **UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, FACULTY OF LAW**, Toronto
Research Assistant to Former Dean and University Professor Martin Friedland: Conducted research for report entitled, *A Place Apart: Judicial Independence and Accountability in Canada*, commissioned by the Canadian Judicial Council.

PROFESSIONAL APPOINTMENTS

2009-2010 **LAW COMMISSION OF ONTARIO**
Commission Fellow for Project on Joint and Several Liability

2008-2009 **EXPERT PANEL ON SECURITIES REGULATION, MINISTRY OF FINANCE (CANADA)**
Co-Research Director: Assisting expert panel with designing and executing research plan and strategy, in the context of proportionate, principles based regulation and comparisons between a common regulators and a passport system.

2008-2009 **CD HOWE INSTITUTE**
Independent Researcher: Conducted an analysis of pension fund investments rules and governance issues.

2007 **INDUSTRY CANADA, CORPORATIONS CANADA**
Researcher: *A Regulatory Burden Analysis of the Canadian Business Corporations Act and the Not-For-Profit Corporations Act*

2006-2007 **INVESTOR ADVISORY COMMITTEE, ONTARIO SECURITIES COMMISSION**
Board Member

2005-2006 **TASK FORCE TO MODERNIZE SECURITIES REGULATION**
Co-Research Director: Responsible for designing and overseeing research agenda for the task force, involving over 40 leading international law and finance academics from Canada, the U.S., the U.K., and Australia.

2006 **INDUSTRY CANADA, CORPORATIONS CANADA**
Researcher: “Who Needs Paper Anymore? Rationalizing an Allocation of Government Responsibility for the Transfer of Securities”

2004 **INDUSTRY CANADA, CORPORATIONS CANADA**
Researcher: Analyzed the appropriate allocation of responsibility between corporate law and securities law regulators for topics including: corporate governance, takeover bids, insider trading, and shareholder communications and prepared report on same.

2004 **INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION, WORLD BANK GROUP**
Researcher: Providing legal and regulatory expertise in respect of developing the local bond market in Nigeria; Reviewed existing laws and regulations of relevant government bodies and provided concrete recommendations for reform.

2003 **MINISTRY OF FINANCE, GOVERNMENT OF CANADA**
Researcher: Prepared report on local and regional interests in the debate on optimal securities regulatory structure for Canada for the Federally appointed Wise Persons Committee.

2003 **INDUSTRY CANADA, CORPORATIONS CANADA**, Toronto
Researcher: Prepared a report on the policy objectives of good corporate law, the role of mandatory and enabling rules in corporate law and related reform to the *Canada Business Corporations Act*.

2003 **ONTARIO SECURITIES COMMISSION**, Toronto
Researcher: Prepared cost-benefit analysis on the multi-jurisdictional disclosure system with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission and the Impact of the *Sarbanes-Oxley Act* on the same. (Co-authored with A.Sen)

1997 **PAUL WEISS RIFKIND WHARTON & GARRISON**, New York
Summer Associate: Represented issuers and underwriters on domestic and international securities offerings, and merger and acquisition transactions.

1995-1996 **TORY TORY DESLAURIERS & BINNINGTON**, Toronto
Articling Student: Performed legal work in the corporate, litigation, tax and insolvency departments.

1990-1993 **ONTARIO TITLE SEARCH SERVICES**, Toronto
Title-searcher: Conducted real property title searches and closings.

PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

1999 Admitted to the Law Society of Upper Canada

PROFESSIONAL HONOURS, AWARDS & PRIZES

1. Recipient, Walter L. Gordon Research Fellowship, York University (2010)
2. Indo-Canada Chamber of Commerce Female Professional of the Year (2008)
3. Canada's Top 40 under 40 Award (2006)
4. Arbour Award, University of Toronto's highest award for alumni volunteers (2004)
5. Nominee, University-Wide Teaching Award, York University (2001)
6. Recipient, Osgoode Hall Law School Award for Excellence in Teaching (1999)
7. W.P.M. Kennedy Silver Medalist for Ranking Second in the Graduating Class, University of Toronto Faculty of Law (1995)
8. Gordon Cressy Student Leadership Award in Recognition of Academic Excellence and Extra-Curricular Involvement, University of Toronto (1995)
9. Davies, Ward and Beck Prize for Ranking First in Second Year, University of Toronto Faculty of Law (1994)
10. Carswell Prize for Ranking First in Second Year, University of Toronto Faculty of Law (1994)
11. Russell Baker Prize for Ranking First in Commercial Law Subjects, University of Toronto Faculty of Law (1994)
12. Gowling, Strathy and Henderson Prize for Ranking First in Bankruptcy and Insolvency Law, University of Toronto Faculty of Law (1994)
13. Rhodes Scholarship Finalist (2000)
14. Borden & Elliot Prize for Academic Excellence in First Year, University of Toronto Faculty of Law (1993)
15. Michael John Eccles Prize for Ranking First in Criminal Law and Procedure, University of Toronto Faculty of Law (1993)
16. Reuben Wells Leonard Scholarship in the Humanities, University College, University of Toronto (1992)
17. Ernst & Young Scholarship for Ranking First in Accounting, University of Toronto (1991)
18. Reuben Wells Leonard Scholarship in the Humanities, University College, University of Toronto (1991)
19. Dr. John Knowles Collin Scholarship in the Social Sciences, University of Toronto (1991)
20. Honourable Ray Lawson Scholarship in Commerce and Finance, University of Toronto (1991)
21. Faculty Scholar in Recognition of Academic Excellence, University of Toronto (1991)
22. Special University College Admission Scholarship, University College, University of Toronto (1990)

SELECTED RESEARCH CONTRIBUTIONS

Books:

1. *The ABCP Crisis and the Made in Canada Solution: Implications for Capital Markets* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, expected 2010) (work in progress)
2. *Cases and Materials on the Law of Partnerships and Business Organizations in Canada* (Toronto: Carswell, 5th edition, expected 2010) (with Aaron Dhir, Ron Daniels, Ian Lee, Edward Iacobucci, Jeffrey MacIntosh, Edward Waitzer and Jacob Ziegel)
3. *Corporate Governance and Securities Regulation post-Enron* (Toronto: Butterworths, 2004) (with Jeffrey Larsen)
4. *Cases and Materials on the Law of Partnerships and Business Organizations in Canada* (Toronto: Carswell, 4th edition, 2004) (with Doug Harris, Ron Daniels, Ian Lee, Edward Iacobucci, Jeffrey MacIntosh, and Jacob Ziegel)
5. *Canadian Companies Guide to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act* (Toronto: Butterworths, 2004) (with Leslie McCallum)

Book Chapters:

6. *Proportionate Liability under the CBCA in the Context of Recent Corporate Governance Reform: Canadian Auditors in the Wrong Place at the Wrong Time?* (with S.Ben-Ishai) Chapter in P.Puri & J. Larsen, editors, *Corporate Governance and Securities Regulation in the 21st Century* (Toronto: Butterworths, 2004)
7. *Introduction to Debates on Corporate Governance*, Introductory chapter in P. Puri and J. Larsen, editors, *Corporate Governance and Securities Regulation in the 21st Century* (Toronto: Butterworths, 2004)
8. *Clean Dealing: The Governance and Organizational Structure of the Investment Dealers Association*, Chapter in Queen's Law School 2003 Annual Business Law Symposium on Conflicts of Interest in Capital Market Structures, (Toronto: Carswell, 2004)
9. *Converging Numbers: Harmonization of Accounting Standards with the context of the Role of the Auditor in Corporate Governance*, Chapter in Queen's Law School 2001 Annual Business Law Symposium on the Impact of Globalization (Carswell, 2002)

10. *Canadian Business Bankruptcy*, chapter in Theodore Eisenberg (editor), *Treatise on Debtor-Creditor Law*, (Mathew Bender, 2001)

Articles:

11. *The Future of Stakeholder Interests in Corporate Governance*, (2010) 48:3 Canadian Business Law Journal 427-445.
12. *Auditor liability to third parties after Sarbanes-Oxley: An international comparison of regulatory and legal reforms*, (2010) 19:1 Journal of International Accounting, Auditing and Taxation 66-78 (with J. Chung, J. Farrar and L. Thorne)
13. *Canadian Pension Funds: Investments and Role in the Capital Markets and Corporate Governance*, (2010) 25:2 Banking and Finance Law Review 247-294 (with P. M. Vasudev)
14. *Legal Origins, Investor Protection, and Canada*, (2009) 2009:6 Brigham Young University Law Review 1671-1699.
15. *Reflections on the Recommendations of the Task Force to Modernize Securities Regulation in Canada: A Retail Investor Perspective*, (2008) 46:2 Canadian Business Law Journal at 199-232 (with P. Halpern)
16. “Who Needs Paper Anymore? Rationalizing an Allocation of Government Responsibility for the Transfer of Securities” (2007) 23:1 Banking & Finance Law Review 1-49 (with G. Lan)
17. “Canada Steps Up - Task Force to Modernize Securities Legislation in Canada: recommendations and discussion” (2007) 2:2 Capital Markets Law Journal 191-221 (with P. Halpern)
18. *Will Canada Step Up? Improving Enforcement in the Canadian Capital Markets*, (2007) 20:1 Canadian Investment Review 53-54
19. *Dual Class Shares: An Historical Analysis*, (2006) 29:1 Dalhousie Law Journal 117-157 (with S. Ben-Ishai)
20. *The Canadian Oppression Remedy Judicially Considered: 1995-2001* (2004) 30:1 Queen’s Law Journal 79-113 (with S. Ben-Ishai)
21. *Proportionate Liability under the CBCA in the Context of Recent Corporate Governance Reform: Canadian Auditors in the Wrong Place at the Wrong Time?*, (2003) 39:1 Canadian Business Law Journal 36-51 (with S. Ben-Ishai)

22. *Employees as Corporate Stakeholders*, (2002) 8 *Journal of Corporate Citizenship* 49-61 (with T. Borok)
23. *Sentencing the Criminal Corporation*, (2001) 39 *Osgoode Hall Law Journal* 611-653
24. *Taking Stock of Taking Stock*, (2001) 87:1 *Cornell Law Review* 99-157
25. *Judgement Proofing the Profession*, (2001) 15:1 *Georgetown Journal of Legal Ethics* 1-28
26. *The Promise of Certainty in the Law of Pre-Incorporation Contracts*, (2001) 80:3 *Canadian Bar Review* 1051-1064
27. *Financing of Litigation by Third-Party Investors: A Share of Justice?* (1998) 36:3 *Osgoode Hall Law Journal* 515-566

Selected Commissioned Independent Research Reports:

28. *National Enforcement Structures for the Canadian Capital Markets* (Hockin Panel) (October 2008)
29. *A National Enforcement Agency for Canada* (Capital Markets Institute) (June 2008)
30. *Pension Funds: Trends in Asset Allocation and Role in Capital Markets, Corporate Governance and Regulatory Policy* (Ontario Expert Commission on Pensions) (January 2008)
31. *The Canada Not-for-profit Corporations Act: A Critical Analysis of Its Regulatory Burden* (Industry Canada) (October 2007)
32. *The Canadian Business Corporations Act: A Critical Analysis of its Regulatory Burden* (Industry Canada) (September 2007)
33. *The Regulation of Public Accounting in Canada and the United States* (Commissioned by the Fraser Institute, February 2006) (With Adam Pritchard).
34. *The Role of Compliance in Securities Enforcement (with M. Condon)* (Commissioned by the Task Force to Modernize Securities Legislation in Canada, sponsored by the IDA, June 2006).
35. *Enforcement Effectiveness in the Canadian Capital Markets*, Capital Markets Institute (Toronto: December 2005).

36. *The Transfer of Securities Provisions in the CBCA* (Commissioned by the Government of Canada, Industry Canada, January 2004).

37. The Regulation of Public Accounting and Standard Setting under a Common Securities Regulator (Commissioned by CGA Canada, February 2007)

38. *A Study in Comparative Self-Regulation: The Regulation of Public Auditing in Canada and the U.S.* (Commissioned by the Fraser Institute, February 2006)(with Professor Adam Pritchard)

39. *Enforcement in the Canadian Capital Markets: A Policy Analysis* (Commissioned by the Capital Markets Institute, June 2005)

40. *A Policy and Technical Analysis of Various Corporate Governance Proposals* (Commissioned by the Senate of Canada, April 2005) (20 pages)

41. *A Rational Allocation of Responsibility Between Corporate & Securities Laws in Canada* (Commissioned by the Government of Canada, Industry Canada, 2004) (34 pages).

42. *The Hallmarks of Good Corporate Law: A Performance Evaluation of the Canadian Business Corporations Act* (Commissioned by the Government of Canada, Industry Canada, 2004) (39 pages)

43. *Developing Bond Markets: Regulatory and Market Challenges in Nigeria* (Commissioned by the International Finance Corporation of the World Bank Group, and funded by the Canadian International Development Agency, July 2004)

44. *The Role of Local and Regional Interests in the Design of Optimal Securities Regulatory Structure for Canada* (Ottawa: Commissioned by the Government of Canada, Ministry of Finance, Wise Persons Committee on Securities Regulation, published in Jan 2004) (68 pages)

45. *A Cost Benefit Analysis of the Multi-Jurisdictional Disclosure System between Canada and the U.S.* (Commissioned by the Ontario Securities Commission, published in June 2003) (with A. Sen) (35 pages)

46. *Competition and Fragmentation: Stock Exchanges in Canada* (1997) (on file with Program on International Financial Systems, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, MA)

Editorial and Other Appointments and Memberships:

Canadian Law and Economics Association
 President (September 2006 – 2008)
 Vice-President & President-Elect (September 2004-September 2006)
 Member of Executive (May 2003 – September 2004)

Book Review Editor, Osgoode Hall Law Journal (2001-2002)

Book Review Editor, Banking and Finance Law Review (1998-1999; 2001-2002)

Canadian Association of Law Teachers, Member

Canadian Law and Society Association, Member

American Law and Economics Association, Member

American Law and Society Association, Member

INVITED CONFERENCES, LECTURES, PUBLIC ADDRESSES AND SPEECHES (Selected)**2009**

1. *Critical Issues facing MNEs and SMEs*, panel discussion at York Leadership Roundtable: Accelerating from the New to the Next Economy: Recovery Starts Here (York University and York Region), October 20, 2009
2. *Overview of Liability Issues and Models under the Ontario Business Corporations Act*, at Law Commission of Ontario and Hennick Centre Consultation on Joint and Several Liability Project, October 27, 2009
3. Chair and moderator of roundtable discussion on Canadian securities regulator hosted by Capital Markets Institute and Canadian Securities Transition Team, October 27, 2009
4. Chair of panel on corporate governance, Canadian Law and Economics Association Annual Meeting, October 2, 2009
5. Co-Moderator of Ontario Securities Commission Roundtable on corporate sustainability reporting, September 18, 2009
6. *The Duties of Directors Under Corporate Law*, talk at Canadian Society of Corporate Secretaries, 11th Annual Conference on Corporate Governance, August 26, 2009
7. *Critical Issues and Challenges in Securities Regulation*, Presentation to the Chinese Securities Commission, Beijing, China, August 4, 2009
8. *The Financial Crisis, Economic Governance and Environmental Sustainability*, talk at the Chinese Academy of Social Science, Beijing, China, August 4, 2009
9. *Securities Regulation in Context: Critical Issues and Challenges*, keynote address at the Ontario Securities Commission Investigation Training Course, Kempenfeld, June 8, 2009

10. *Canadian Business Law and the Regulation of Risk*, lecture to a delegation of the Chinese Communist Party at the Rotman Executive Program, May 28, 2009
11. *A National Enforcement Agency for Canada*, talk at CMI Conference on Research from the Expert Panel: Implications and Next Steps, May 20, 2009
12. Rapporteur and discussant, Leaders Roundtable on the Proposed Amendments to the Canadian Securities Administrators Corporate Governance Guidelines (with Carol Hansell and Peter Dey), May 1, 2009
13. Co-Chair of Conference (with P.D'Agostino) on the *Commercialization of Intellectual Property* within the University and Chair of Panel on *Business Cases for Innovation*, March 20, 2009
14. *The Implications of the BCE Decision for Corporate Governance and Directors Duties*, talk at conference entitled *Emerging Issues in Directors' and Officers' Liability: Advising Clients in Recessionary Times*, Law Society of Upper Canada, February 27, 2009
15. *Legal Origins, Investor Protection and the Case of Canada*, at Brigham Young University Law Review Symposium: Evaluating Legal Origins Theory, February 6, 2009
16. *The Statutory Framework for Directors and Officers Duties and The Role of Committees of Boards*, talks at a Conference entitled Advising Boards of Directors of Public Companies (OPD), January 18-19, 2009

2008

17. *White Collar Crime Symposium*, roundtable participant at RCMP and Canadian Police College, Ottawa, December 10, 2008
18. *Governance and Pension Fund Investment Regulation*, talk at the C.D. Howe Institute, December 5, 2008
19. *Good Governance and the Regulation of Pension Fund Investments*, at the University of British Columbia Calgary Lunchtime Speaker Series, November 21, 2008
20. *The Good Regulator*, keynote address at the Canadian Network of National Associations of Regulators (CNNAR) Conference, November 3, 2008
21. *Critical Policy and Regulatory Issues facing the Mutual Fund Industry*, talk at the Investment Funds Invitational Forum, Landgon Hall, October 22-24, 2008
22. Chair, Panel on Corporate Governance, Canadian Law and Economics Association Annual Meeting, September 27, 2008
23. *The Legal Regulation of Pension Funds and the 30% Rule*, talk at the CD Howe Institute's Pension Papers Advisory Group Meeting, June 20, 2008
24. *Enforcement Effectiveness and Structural Reforms to Enforcement Institutions*, talk at the Canadian Coalition for Good Governance Annual General Meeting, Toronto June 17, 2008
25. *Rules versus Principles in the Regulation of Pension Funds*, talk at the International Centre for Pension Management (ICPM) Annual Conference, June 3, 2008
26. *A National Enforcement Agency for Canada*, talk at a Conference entitled, Advancing the Enforcement Agenda: What is the Solution?, Capital Markets Institute, Rotman School of Management, May 2, 2008

27. *Setting the Stage*, opening remarks at Conference entitled *Managing the Increasing Risks of Advising the Board of Directors*, Osgoode Professional Development, April 17, 2008
28. *The Opportunities and Challenges of Principles Based Regulation in Securities Regulation*, presentation at Meeting of the Expert Panel on Securities Regulation, Ottawa, March 31, 2008
29. Chair, CMI Roundtable on Enforcement, February 29, 2008
30. *The Future of Securities Regulation in Canada*, Presentation at Fraser Milner Casgrain, February 7, 2008
31. Chair, Roundtable on Enforcement Issues in the Canadian Capital Markets, at the Capital Markets Institute, January 31, 2008
32. *The Challenge for Securities Regulation and Enforcement in the Canadian Capital Markets*, University of Western Ontario Faculty of Law Faculty Seminar, January 2008

2007

33. *Reflections on the Task Force to Modernize Securities Regulation: A Retail Investor Perspective*, talk at the 37th Annual Workshop on Commercial and Consumer Law, Faculty of Law, U of T, (with Paul Halpern), October 19, 2007
34. *A Common Securities Regulator for Canada*, Peer to Peer Roundtable Debate with the Hon. Minister of Finance Jim Flaherty and Purdy Crawford, October 18, 2007
35. *The Role of Compliance in Securities Enforcement*, talk at the Capital Markets Institute Conference on Enforcement, June 2007
36. *A Response to the Convergence Debate: A Canadian Perspective*, Conference on Convergence in Corporate Governance, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan, February 2007

2006

37. *A Focus on Enforcement – IMET/RCMP Investigators*, (with P. Halpern), Presentation to IMET/RCMP investigators, Toronto, June 5, 2006
38. *Models for Accounting and Auditing Standard Setting under a Common Securities Regulator*, Presentation to Executive of CGA Canada, December 1, 2006
39. *The Role of Compliance in Securities Regulatory Enforcement*, Capital Markets Institute Roundtable, Toronto, February 3, 2006, with Mary Condon
40. *True Characteristics of Canada's Markets*, Chair of Roundtable, Capital Markets Institute, Feb 7, 2006
41. *Insurance for Misinformation in the Capital Markets*, Chair of Roundtable, Capital Markets Institute, Feb 8, 2006
42. *Disclosure Issues and Issuer/Investor Balance in Securities Regulation*, Chair of Roundtable, February 10, 2006

2005

43. *Governance Issues associated with Income Trusts: The Role of the Market and the Role of Regulators*, presented at the International Young Lawyers Conference on Income Trusts, October 28-29, 2005
44. *A View from the Ivory Tower: Academics Opine on our Industry*, presented at 2005 Investment Funds Invitational Forum, Langdon Hall, October 17-19, 2005

- 45. *The Supreme Court of Canada's Decision in Peoples v. Wise: Effects and Implications*, presented at the Law Society of Upper Canada Conference on Directors and Officers Liability, October 2005
- 46. *Canada's Corporate Governance and International Regulatory Competition*, panel on Corporate Law, Securities Regulation and the Pressure of Convergence, Comparative Research in Law and Political Economy Network Conference on The Corporate Governance Matrix, September 29-30, 2005
- 47. *Corporate Governance Session I and Session II*, chair, Canadian Law and Economics Association Annual Meeting, September 23-24, 2005
- 48. *Critical Issues in the Canadian Capital Markets, presentation to the Task Force to Modernize Securities Regulation*, September 8, 2005
- 49. *Enforcement Effectiveness in the Canadian Capital Markets: Policies, Principles and Practices*, Presented at the Business Law at the Border Conference, at the University of Windsor Faculty of Law, Canadian-American Research Centre for Law and Policy, June 3-4, 2005.
- 50. *Enforcement Effectiveness in the Canadian Capital Markets*, Capital Markets Institute, University of Toronto, June 17, 2005
- 51. *Legal Pluralism and Human Agency*, Chair and Moderator, Harry W. Arthurs Symposium, May 5, 2005
- 52. *Regulatory Policies, Pyramids and Principles: Enforcement in the Canadian Capital Markets*, University of Windsor Faculty of Law, Faculty Seminar, February 14, 2005

2004

- 53. *Enforcement Effectiveness in the Canadian Capital Markets*, Presented at the Capital Markets Institute, University of Toronto, December 8, 2004.
- 54. *The Passport Model to Securities Regulation in Canada: The Role of Local and Regional Issues*, Presented at the Capital Markets Institute, University of Toronto, November 2004.
- 55. *The Governance of Income Trusts*, Presented at the Annual Consumer and Commercial Law Workshop, University of British Columbia, October 2004
- 56. *Effective Governance of Family Controlled Corporations in Canada: A Behavioural and Structural Analysis*, Presented at the 2004 Meetings of the Canadian Law and Economics Association, University of Toronto, Faculty of Law, September 17-18, 2004
- 57. *Dual Class Share Structures, the Role of the Regulator and the Role of the Judiciary*, Presented at the University of New Delhi Faculty of Law, August 15, 2004
- 58. *Dual Class Share Structures and Global Competitive Advantage: Evidence from Canada*, Presented at the International Conference on Creating Global Competitive Advantage, Udaipur, India, August 7-8, 2004
- 59. *Developing Bond Markets: Legal and Regulatory Challenges in Nigeria*, Lagos Nigeria, May 2004
- 60. *The Role of Local and Regional Interests in Designing the Optimal Securities Regulatory Structure*, Capital Markets Institute, February 2004

2003

61. *Incubating Socially Responsible Behaviour in Small and Medium Sized Enterprises*, Conference on SMEs and CSR, Centre for Social Markets, Calcutta India, November 2003
62. *Clean Dealing: Governance and Conflicts of Interest at the Investment Dealers' Association*, Queens Annual Business Law Symposium, October 2003
63. *Factors Influencing Auditors' Negligence in Canada*, American Accounting Association's Annual Meeting, Hawaii, July 2003

2002

64. *Sarbanes-Oxley Act and Auditor Independence*, Roundtable Discussion at the University of Toronto Capital Markets Institute, November 2002
65. *The Role of Gatekeepers to Securities Markets in Preventing Managerial Misconduct*, presented at the Conference on Corporate Governance: Crisis and Reform, Osgoode Hall Law School, November 6, 2002
66. *Winners and Losers: Amendments to the Canadian Business Corporations Act*, to be presented at the 33rd Annual Consumer and Commercial Law Workshop, University of Toronto, Faculty of Law, October 18-19, 2002.
67. *Empirical Analysis of the Oppression Remedy*, presented at the Canadian Law and Economics Association's Annual Meeting, University of Toronto, Faculty of Law, September 28, 2002.
68. *The Role of the Auditor in Corporate Governance*, presented at Canadian and American Law and Society Annual Meetings, Vancouver, July 2002.
69. *Submission on Bill C-284 (Corporate Criminal Responsibility) to the Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights*, Ottawa, May 2002
70. *The Role of the Auditor in Corporate Governance*, presented at City University of Hong Kong, March 2002
71. *The Role of the Auditor in Corporate Governance*, presented at the National University of Hong Kong, March 2002
72. *The Role of the Auditor in Corporate Governance*, presented at the University of Delhi National Law Centre, March 2002

2001

73. *The Role of the Auditor in Corporate Governance*, presented at the Annual Queen's Business Law Symposium, November 16-17, 2001.
74. *Taking Stock of Taking Stock*, presented at the Canadian Law and Economics Annual Meeting, September 28-29, 2001, Toronto
75. *Empirical Studies in Corporate Governance and Securities Regulation*, Chair, Canadian Law and Economics Association's Annual Meeting, September 28-29, 2001, Toronto
76. *Securities Regulation*, Chair, Canadian Law and Economics Association's Annual Meeting, Toronto, September 28-29, 2001
77. *Taking Stock of Lawyers Taking Stock as Legal Fees*, presented at the Law and Society Association's Annual Meeting, Budapest Hungary, July 2001
78. *Taking Stock of Lawyers Taking Stock as Legal Fees*, presented at W.G. Hart Workshop, Institute for Advanced Legal Studies, University of London, June 2001

- 79. *Taking Stock of Lawyers Taking Stock as Legal Fees*, presented at the Meeting of the Canadian Association of Law Teachers, Quebec City, May 2001.
- 80. *The Death of Liability in the Law Firm: A Critical Analysis of Limited Liability Partnerships in Canada*, presented at the Cornell Law School Feminism and Legal Theory Workshop entitled Corporations, Capitalism and Feminism: Policy and Protest, on April 20, 2001
- 81. *Gatekeepers, Advisors and Investors: An Analysis of Lawyers Accepting Equity in Their Clients as Compensation for Legal Services*, presented at Case Western Reserve University School of Law, March 8, 2001
- 82. *Gatekeepers, Advisors and Investors: An Analysis of Lawyers Accepting Equity in Their Clients as Compensation for Legal Services*, presented at Cornell Law School, February 16, 2001
- 83. *Beyond Public Choice*, Chair of Panel, Conference at Cornell Law School, February 8-9, 2001

2000

- 84. *Empirical Studies of the Legal System*, Chair of Panel, Canadian Law and Economics Association Annual Meeting, University of Toronto Faculty of Law, September 22-23, 2000
- 85. *An Empirical Analysis of the Costs and Benefits of Secured Credit: Evidence from Canada*, presented at the American Law and Society Association's Annual Meeting in Miami, May 2000

1999

- 86. *Corporate Law in its Political and Social Context* presented at a panel on Law, Social Justice and Development, at the Inaugural Conference, Global Alliance for Justice Education, Trivandrum, Kerela, India, December 9-13, 1999
- 87. *The Death of Liability in the Law Firm*, presented at Rutgers University School of Law, November 3, 1999
- 88. *The Death of Liability in the Law Firm: a Critical Analysis of Limited Liability Partnerships*, presented at the Canadian Law and Economics Association Annual Meeting, University of Toronto, Faculty of Law, September 25, 1999
- 89. *Panel on Financial Regulation*, chair, at the Canadian Law and Economics Association Annual Meeting, University of Toronto, Faculty of Law, September 25, 1999
- 90. *Limiting The Liability Of Professionals: a Critical Social, Legal And Economic Analysis Of Limited Liability Partnerships*, presented at the American Law and Society Association's Annual Meeting in Chicago, May 29, 1999
- 91. *The Death Of Liability In The Professional Firm: a Critical Social, Legal And Economic Analysis Of Limited Liability Partnerships*, presented at the Canadian Law and Society Association's Annual Meeting, University of Sherbrooke, June 7, 1999
- 92. *The Death of Liability in the Law Firm*, presented at the Osgoode Hall Law School Faculty Seminar Series, June 2, 1999
- 93. *Institutional Investor Activism and Shareholder Activism in Canada and the U.S.*, presented at the Schulich School of Business, York University, April 28, 1999

1. *Institutional Investor Activism and Shareholder Activism: Canadian and U.S. Experiences*, presented at the Rotman School of Management, University of Toronto, January 25, 1999

1998

94. *Financing of Litigation by Third Party Investors: A Share of Justice?*, presented at the University of Montreal Faculty de Droit, Montreal, December 7, 1998
95. *Investor Financing of Class Actions* presented at Administration of Justice: Class Actions Seminar at Osgoode Hall Law School, November 25, 1998
96. *Financing of Litigation by Third Party Investors: A Share of Justice?*, presented at 28th Annual Consumer and Commercial Law Workshop at the University of Toronto, Faculty of Law, October 16, 1998
97. *The Costs of Justice: A Comparison of Legal Aid in Canada and South Africa*, presented to members of the Justice Committee of the South African Parliament, visiting Osgoode Hall Law School, January 1998.

1997

98. *Does Canada Need a National Securities Commission?*, presented at Osgoode Hall Law School, February 1997

OTHER PUBLIC LECTURES AND ADDRESSES (Selected)

1. The Business Law Curriculum at Osgoode Hall, Osgoode Hall Open House for Prospective Students (Winter 2008)
2. The Business Law Curriculum at Osgoode Hall, Panelist at Options Fair for Upper Year Courses, Hosted by the Office of Student Services at Osgoode Hall, March 28, 2005
3. Careers in the Financial Markets, Chair and Moderator, Osgoode Hall Law School, Career Services Office, February 16, 2005
4. The Practice of Corporate Law in New York, presented at Osgoode Hall Law School, York University, September 2, 1999
5. Demystifying the First Year Law School Experience, presented at the First Year Orientation Program, Osgoode Hall Law School, York University, August 30, 1999
6. The Practice of Corporate Law in New York, presented at Osgoode Hall Law School, York University, September 1998
7. Careers in Law, presented at the First Year Orientation Program, University of Toronto, Faculty of Law, September 1998
8. Law, Law School, Race and Gender, presented at the High School Minority Outreach Program, University of Toronto, Faculty of Law, March 1998
9. Succeeding at Law School presented at the First Year Orientation Program, University of Toronto, Faculty of Law, September 1997

CONFERENCES ORGANIZED (Selected)

Chaired and organized over 25 conferences and roundtables for the Capital Markets Institute, Osgoode Professional Development, the Canadian Law and Economics Association and Osgoode Hall Law School and the Hennick Centre for Business and Law. These include the following:

Capital Markets Institute

2009

1. ABCP Crisis Resolution and Impact on Capital Markets
2. Fair Value/ Mark to Market – Moving it Forward
3. Expert Panel – A New Approach to Financial Regulation: Steps to Implementation
4. The Future of Credit Rating Agencies-Regulation and Accountability
5. Advancing the Enforcement Agenda Part 2: What is the Solution?

2008

6. Enforcement Roundtable on Adjudication
7. Enforcement Roundtable on Prosecution
8. Enforcement Roundtable on Investigation

2007

9. Advancing the Enforcement Agenda Part 1: What's the Problem?
10. The Rise of Unregistered Securities Markets in the U.S. Will Canada Follow?

2006

11. Roundtable on Kerr v. Danier
12. New Products and Emerging Risks
13. Importing the E-World Into Canadian Securities Regulation
14. The LSE's AIM vs. TSX Venture Exchange
15. New Approaches to Enforcement
16. True Local Characteristics of Canada's Capital Markets
17. Insurance Against Misinformation
18. Investors/Issuers Balance
19. An Analysis of Disclosure Systems

Osgoode Professional Development

1. Advising the Public Company Board of Directors (2009 and 2010 with E. Waitzer)
2. Advising the Public Company Board of Directors, (2006 with C. Hansell)
3. Corporate Governance: Crisis and Reform, Osgoode Hall Law School, York University, November 6, 2002 (with Carol Hansell, John Turner and Bill Braithwaite)
4. Conference on Lending Transactions, Osgoode Hall Law School, York University, September 29, 1999 (with Celia Rhea).

Osgoode Hall Law School

1. Conference on the Commercialization of IP at the University (with IP Osgoode)
2. Inaugural Osgoode Course Design Institute (May 2006)
3. Workshop on Corporations and Capitalism, held at Osgoode Hall Law School, September 2002, Co-sponsored by Cornell Law School and University of British Columbia Faculty of Law (with Mary Condon, Martha Fineman and Jannis Sarra)

EXHIBIT B

1. Expert witness affidavit for Fischer *et al.* v. IG Investment Management Ltd., CI Mutual Funds Inc., Franklin Templeton Investments Corp., AGF Funds Inc. and AIC Limited (Court file no. 06-CV-307599CP)(Ontario Superior Court of Justice), proceeding under the *Class Proceedings Act*, 1992.
2. Expert witness affidavit for Allen v. Aspen Group Resources Corporation, Jack E. Wheeler, James E. Hogue, Wayne T. Egan, Anne Holland, Randall B. Kahn, Lenard Briscoe, Peter Lucas, Lane Gorman Trubitt L.L.P. and Weirfoulds LLP (Court File No. 02-CV-241587CP) (Ontario Superior Court of Justice) Proceeding under the *Class Proceedings Act* 1992.
3. Expert witness affidavit for: In the Matter of the Securities Act (R.S.O. 1990, c. s.5, as amended) and Watt Carmichael Inc., Roger D. Rowan, Harry J. Carmichael and G. Michael Mckenney and the Attorney General of Ontario (Intervener)
4. Expert witness affidavit for In re IMAX Securities Litigation (Court File No. 06 Civ 6128(NRB) (United States District Court, S.D. New York).